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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Recovery Is of and by People

Big U. S. Job Now Has Begun

Washington Has Need of Help

Public Is a Court of Appeal

Economists See No Full Light

Success Is in People's Power

GLIMPSE a cross-section of the Washington scene. Secretary of Labor Perkins finds that 500,000 workers landed jobs in June and pay rolls went up 11 per cent; that jobs have jumped 14 per cent since March and pay rolls 29. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace moves to reduce wheat acreage 20 per cent for two years by signed agreement. Secretary of the Navy Swanson has shipyards opening everywhere to accept contracts for 32 vessels, costing $230,000,000. Secretary of War Dern vigorously defends the wisdom of army housing and motorization and of building 700 new planes. Gen. Hugh Johnson, recovery administrator, receives industry's codes, watches vast machinery groan and go into motion. But he, like the other heads, is a little flabbergasted by the public's attitude—The public accepts recovery as an accomplishment when, accurately, it is only a noble experiment off to a good start.

¶ Washington sees the unprecedented recovery undertaking as dividing into preparation, proposition and profit. Preparation ended when a reluctant Congress adjourned after yielding to the President's reiterated demands and furnishing him and his aids with almost unconditional power. The second stage is now, with the several huge propositions that make up the general one struggling with ease or with outcries into operation. There can be no actual profit stage until these enterprises have won their way to success. But there is already the sudden warm glow of renewing activity, the heady anticipation of great days to come, the acceptance of flashes for the steady fire in which the new things are to be forged—The Washington leaders would have the people mesh into the program cheerfully but without any false notions.

¶ Washington feels that the American people must be induced to understand in order that they may efficiently do their vital part. Under the false impression that recovery is already in the bag the way is opened for serious misunderstanding, for disappointment and for chilling opposition. With clear realization that the noble experiment is only well into its second stage, a normally pliable and patient public will willingly make sacrifices and adjustments, will get under the load. It won't kink, curdle or go off half-cocked. It won't be asleep to the three primary enemies of all organized endeavor—discomfort, discord, disintegration.

¶ Washington heads, disagreeing, are sure to take appeal to the public. Already the final court of public opinion can discern problems ahead. For example: Secretary Dern is positive that the abundance of paid labor must be turned into doing things for the army—building new barracks, motorizing equipment, adding planes. Secretary Ickes is as outspokenly positive that that $3,300,000,000 must be spent for improvements outside department needs. Again: Some of the leaders believe expending of the vast sum must be from Washington; others believe it should be parceled to states and cities. In the face of each problem the people have a triple duty—They must know there is a right answer, must find what it is, must see that the right way gets the right of way.

¶ Right public opinion, so necessary to the recovery campaign, seldom realizes its own strength. A public that tries hard to keep informed of affairs that change from day to day and that lets itself be felt in a wholesome sentiment behind the broader moves will make the administration of these revolutionary steps immeasurably easier and surer. Congress learned to behave because it found the President could reach for the radio and ask help from a friendly people—But a wise, right-minded people will be answering before the radio roars.

¶ The American public can literally write assurance into recovery if it refuses to allow the big program to drive it hot and bothered. There is no great call for the individual exactly to evaluate the farm help program, for instance, when President Roosevelt who initiated it said it was frankly an experiment on the right side. There is no call upon the individual to perceive specific ways and means when one of England's foremost economists says that, in a human sense, there is no discernible way out of the present world economic muddle. But the people are to look outside production charts. They are vigorously to consult spiritual codes. They've just got to get behind this recovery thing equipped with the simple, silent, understanding faith that moves mountains—And then they will watch it win.

Balbo's Armada Roars Its Way to New York For Great Welcome—Post Sees World Flight Near End—Super 'Zepp' to Rule the Atlantic

Great German Dirigible Nucleus of Transatlantic Air Fleet

Feasible transatlantic airship flights on regular schedules from Europe to South America having been demonstrated by the Graf Zeppelin, a new giant liner of the air, twice the size of the Graf, is rapidly assuming form at Friedrichshafen, Ger., a liner specially designed for commercial air routes.

The Graf was a compromise ship. Peace treaty restrictions had limited the size of the shed in which it was built. Yet within these restrictions had been built a craft which was to demonstrate beyond doubt the possibilities of long, cross ocean flights flown with clocklike regularity.

The new Zeppelin, the LZ-129, will be completed next spring. It will be 247.8 meters long with a maximum diameter of 41.3 meters. News of the satisfactory progress of its construction, coupled with the announcement that the Brazilian Government is to assist the Zeppelin Corporation of Germany to establish an airship route across the south Atlantic by constructing a hangar at Rio de Janeiro brings up some revelations of the extent of the studies made by the Zeppelin companies of America into various phases of the feasibility of operating a transatlantic commercial dirigible service.

A review of the work was given by Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, vice-president of Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, who has been awarded the 1933 Daniel Guggenheim medal "for notable achievement in the advancement of aeronautics."

Commander Hunsaker illustrated his talk with a series of colored charts and graphs.

Studies were first made of the frequency of gales and freezing fogs over the various portions of the Atlantic during a five-year period, he said.

These revealed that the great circle course, the shortest between the east coast and Europe and the one preferred for economical commercial operation, is practically unavailable in the winter time. Freezing fogs and gales prevail there most of the time during the winter, he revealed.

Theoretical Voyages

Then a unique series of theoretical airship voyages were made. Weather maps for each day during a five-year period were compiled from ship's records provided by the weather bureau.

Every Saturday night an airship started a theoretical voyage from Washington and another from Paris. A man, playing captain, was provided with the weather map for that day and asked to plot the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Post's Log

By the Associated Press

New York, July 19

HERE is Wiley Post's log to date, in eastern standard time:

4:10 a. m., July 15—Left Floyd Bennett Field, New York.
5:55 a. m., July 16—Arrived Berlin.
8:10 a. m., July 16—Left Berlin.
12:40 a. m., July 16—Arrived Koenigsburg, East Prussia.
12:45 p. m., July 16—Left Koenigsburg.
6:20 a. m., July 17—Arrived Moscow.
9:12 a. m., July 17—Left Moscow.
10:27 p. m., July 17—Arrived Novosibirsk.
1:02 a. m., July 18—Left Novosibirsk.
7:35 a. m., July 18—Arrived Irkutsk.
11:00 p. m., July 19—Left Irkutsk. (Elapsed time 90h., 50m.)

Post-Gatty's Time

3:10 a. m., July 19—Left Irkutsk. (Elapsed time 94h., 14m.)

Post Loses Time At Irkutsk When Weather Delays

Starts Sixth Lap of World Flight With Only 3h. 24m. Margin on Record

IRKUTSK, Siberia, July 19 (AP)—His lead over his 1931 record having been cut sharply to 3h. 24m., Wiley Post zoomed out of Irkutsk today toward Blagoveschensk, nearly 1000 miles eastward, on the sixth lap of his world flight.

The American airman hopped off at 7 a. m., Moscow time (11 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.) after remaining here since 3:35 p. m. (7:35 a. m. E. S. T.) while his advantage over the time recorded by him and Harold Gatty two years ago was whittled to a slim margin.

Bad weather, which caused him to lose precious hours on the trip from Moscow to Novosibirsk, again dogged him, and forced him to stay here longer than he wanted to.

He still had unfavorable conditions before him, however, but he announced he would land at Blagoveschensk—where he and Gatty suffered a mishap on the earlier flight—which lies between the Vablonovoi and Sikhota Mountain ranges

The Oklahoman might push on to Khabarovsk, his scheduled stop about 400 miles farther on, he said, unless bad weather retards him too much, in order to make up time.

When he landed here from Novosibirsk he was 16h. 34m. ahead of his previous mark. He left that place at 9:02 a. m. Tuesday, Moscow time, having rested for only 2h. and 35m. there. He and Gatty stayed in Irkutsk 2h. and 15m.

They were 91 hours 59 minutes out of New York when they landed here. But Post reached Irkutsk in 75 hours and 25 minutes.

More than half of his stunt has been accomplished.

Peiping Observatory, Founded by Tartars, Serves as Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—The Astronomical Observatory here—the oldest in the world—has now become a museum of historic bronze instruments. Beginning this month, the meteorological department of the National University is issuing a daily weather bulletin, and with this innovation the ancient observatory ceases to function.

Established in 1280 by the Tartar kings, the observatory has been forecasting eclipses and drawing up calendars for 653 years. Compared with this, the similar institutions in Europe are young, the oldest at Leyden having been established in 1632, that at Paris in 1671, and that at Greenwich in 1675.

For three and a half centuries the Peiping observatory was directed by Muhammadan astronomers, but they were superseded in 1622 by Father Schall of the Jesuit mission, who proved to the Emperor that his imperial star-gazers had erred in calculating the arrival of an eclipse. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the Jesuits remained in charge of the observatory.

Most of the instruments are of dragon-carved bronze, manufactured under the direction of Kubla Khan. More modern instruments were made by the Jesuits two years before the Greenwich observatory was founded. All have become olive-green with age and now are one of the chief tourist attractions of Peiping.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 19, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 4
The Home Forum 7
Through the Lens of Truth [With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Russia plans to get its full toll of wheat, as you will note from a page one article.

Mr. Abbot today comments on the fact that the party leaders who are so assiduously working to bring about repeal are seemingly indifferent to the threatened return of the saloon. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

Would you like to have your fricasseed chicken mentioned whenever chicken is spoken of? Read "It Is the Taste That Tells" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish may derive some help from the article and its translation into Spanish, on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins appears each Wednesday on the inside back page. The Vacation Vocations, incidentally, are now appearing daily.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and the German Onlooker's Diary.

Nations to Conserve Halibut Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The International Fisheries Commission of Canada and the United States has adopted new regulations to conserve the great halibut fisheries of northern British Columbia and Alaska. As announced here by Mr. John P. Babcock, chairman of the commission and deputy commissioner of fisheries for British Columbia, the new regulations will close fishing definitely on Nov. 15, regardless of the size of the catch made up to that time. Vessel owners have reached a voluntary agreement among themselves whereby they regulate the periods of fishing for each vessel, and, as a result, the commission feared that the limit might not be reached until midwinter, or possibly until early in the new year.

The commission has also warned the operators that if they seek to profit by throwing small fish back into the water so that they may take their limit in large fish, the fishing season will be drastically reduced.

Armenians in Canada Seeking War Reparations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Claim for $8,700,000 as the balance of war reparations and damages due to Armenian refugees in Canada from the war-stricken provinces of Vilayets of Erzeroom, and Van, along the Russo-Turkish frontier, is to be filed in the near future with the British Government, and the Lausanne authorities, according to a resolution taken by representative Armenians in convention here.

By the Lausanne Conference, it is stated, Armenians within the British Empire were granted a total of $44,000,000 for reparations and damages sustained at the hands of the Turks. In Canada, 254 Armenians still have claims to urge, and most are refugees from the two provinces named. The Canadian share was set at the time at $9,000,000. It was stated, at the convention, that so far only $300,000 has been awarded.

Italian Planes Get Great Send-Off From Chicago —Metropolis Thrills

A stirring welcome from hundreds of thousands of persons awaits the Italian air armada upon its arrival at New York City today.

The first of the 24 seaplanes passed Charlotte, Rochester's port on Lake Ontario, seven miles north of the city, at 12.27 p. m., E. S. T., flying a mile from the shore, the Associated Press reports. The planes were sighted over Niagara Falls, N. Y., all flying high and some barely discernable to observers on the ground.

Upon the arrival of the air squadron at the Hudson River, it will be met by the dirigible Macon which has been ordered aloft to dip its bow in salute as the mighty aerocade from Italy swings down the river toward Manhattan, the Associated Press reports from New York City.

The army, navy and coast guard have prepared their finest displays of courtesy for the men who flew from Italy to the world's fair at Chicago. Surrounding the landing place at Floyd Bennett Field is a fleet of coast guard vessels and a score of speedboats. They have orders to keep all except official craft away.

From the landing field, the Associated Press states, that shortly after noon, more than 3000 automobiles were parked at the airport after discharging a police-estimated crowd of 12,000, composed largely of Italian-Americans.

In addition, General Balbo and his companions will be met by a committee of 800 distinguished citizens. A salute of 19 guns awaits him as well as a dinner for himself and his 10 ranking officers at the Columbia Yacht Club. The rest of the fliers will dine at a hotel.

General Balbo and 40 of his officers plan to fly to Washington tomorrow to be received by President Roosevelt. The official welcome in New York is expected to be held Friday.

Chicagoans paid final tribute to their guests early today as the 24 seaplanes took off from Lake Michigan on the first leg of their homeward flight. A squadron of United States Army planes flew in close formation as farewell escort to the Italian armada which shortly vanished in a silvery mist toward the east.

After a stay of some five or six days in New York, broken by a hurried visit to Washington, the fliers will return to their native land by a different course than the one they followed coming over. Although the exact course is to be determined after the fliers reach New York and study probable flying conditions, it is General Balbo's desire to make to hop from Newfoundland to Ireland, but may go to the Azores.

'Security' Made Rally Cry For Women's Council

Effort to Achieve It Underlying Theme of World Congress

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—"Security" will be the new rallying call for the 12,000,000 women in national organizations in the United States.

The effort to achieve security is the underlying theme of every session of the International Congress of Women sponsored by the National Council of Women and during this entire week experts in all lines are offering recommendations as to the best means of attaining security.

The speakers are meeting with a hearty response from women who in former years have rallied to the call of "votes for women," "equal wages," "better business women for a better business world," "know your own schools," and "know your own government." These and other goals have occupied the attention of women in the past and some of them still are being enunciated. But it is evident that the great new appeal to women, as to men, will be for security.

Democracy offers the best security declares Miss Margaret Bondfield, Great Britain's first woman cabinet member, at a meeting in which Mrs. Rose L. Hanna upheld Communism and Mr. Giustino Bosio championed Fascism.

Miss Bondfield put the success of democracy squarely up to the individual and his willingness to use his mental gifts for the common good. Democracy she considers a more advanced form of government than either Fascism or Communism and she condemned them for keeping youth in ignorance that there is any power other than the party in power and "for molding the whole people in a groove decided upon the persons above and not a growth in the thinking of the people themselves."

Picturing democracy as being in the center of a ring of dictatorships, Miss Bondfield declared that the other countries, "if there is a seed of growth in them, will end up as democracies with a far wider understanding on the part of the people than those countries where lip service is given to democracy and actual service to finance and vested interests."

Continuing Miss Bondfield said: "The vital function of society is that there should be critics. Critics are the lifeblood of a democracy, the minority goad which keeps us alive."

"Russia still is in the hod-carrying stage with brick being laid on brick and stone on stone," said

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Russia Demands Full Toll Of Wheat From Its Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—"The struggle for bread is struggle for socialism." These words, pronounced by Lenine during the civil war, when the most drastic methods of armed requisitioning were employed to feed the hungry cities, have often been repeated during recent years in Russia.

It is no exaggeration to say that most of the internal difficulties of the Soviet régime since 1928 are more or less directly attributable to the fact that the Government every year has been forcing the peasants to give up more grain and other produce than they desired without giving them what the peasants would regard as a fair equivalent.

Of course, the Government had reasons which, in its own eyes, justified the policy of ruthless pressure on the peasantry. It was engaged on a program of industrialization which required immediate sacrifices, but which, in the long run, was supposed to benefit the peasants along with the rest of the population. But the average Russian peasant was not impressed by these arguments about advantages in some distant future.

The drive for bread on the part of the Government is proceeding as intensively as usual this year; and is perhaps attracting more attention and energy than any other administrative problem. At first sight the phrases about smashing "kulak opposition" and "opportunism" on the part of the local authorities and collecting the last bushel of grain for the state, the denunciations of managers of state farms who yield to temptation and underestimate the crop yield, so as to keep more grain for their own needs, the instructions about guarding the fields against marauders seem to be a monotonous repetition of last year's slogans. And the results of last year's harvest were anything but satisfactory.

There are, however, two important new factors in the agricultural situation which, according to official opinion, will cause a decisive improvement in the harvest yield. First of all, the rural districts are now covered with a network of more than 2500 so-called political departments, attached to machine-tractor stations (the central service and supply points which lease tractors and other large machines to the neighboring collective farms) and to state farms.

More than 10,000 of the most reliable and "hardboiled" Communists and Soviet sympathizers have been enrolled as members of these political departments, and their function is to keep a close watch on state and collective farms, to expose any cases of slacking and "sabotage," and generally to act as the eye and ear of the Central Government in the vast expanse of the Russian countryside. The Government has never possessed such an efficient agency of compulsion and espionage in the villages, because local Communist Party and Societ authorities are sometimes tainted with what is regarded officially as undue sympathy with the peasant viewpoint and consequently endeavor to evade the state demands. The political departments are regarded as the driving force which, to a considerable extent, made possible the speedier and more efficient course of the spring planting.

A second factor in the situation is the changed method of determining the quotas of grain and other products which the peasants must surrender. In previous years the general practice was the so-called "contracting." The peasants were obligated to give up, for a fixed price, what the local authorities regarded as the surplus of grain and other important products, above what was required for their own needs. Sometimes the amounts which were taken under the contracting system were increased by so-called "counterplans," prepared by local officials who wished to earn a good reputation for capacity in extracting the peasants' grain.

This system is now to be entirely changed. A fixed tax in kind, varying with different regions according to their fertility and levied on acreage, is to be imposed. There is to be no reduction or modification of this tax; it is reckoned that the collective farm or the peasant with a poor harvest must pay the penalty of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Hydroelectric Dam in Spain Forms Navigable Lake 55 Miles in Length

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A dam which is to be built over the Esla River near the northeast boundary of Portugal will be the largest artificial lake in Europe, it is claimed. It will have a navigable length of 55 miles, and a surface area of 37,000 acres.

With the water stored in the reservoir a huge power station of the Saltos del Duero (Spanish Electric Supply Company) at Esla is to be driven. The station is to have a daily production of more than 1,200,000 kilowatt-hours, which corresponds to an entire year's consumption in an average town in Spain. The station will have four generator groups of 50,000 horsepower each.

After passing through this station the water will unite with the Duero River, a tributary of the Esla, and then tumble down a height of 300 feet, consisting of a series of gigantic steps. Power will be distributed throughout Spain and Portugal.

For the construction of a substation at Bilbao extensive electrical machinery has been contracted with the Westinghouse Electric Company. Erection of a 138,000-volt power cable from Esla to Bilbao, by way of Valladolid and Burgos, has been begun, and another of equal voltage will be constructed from Valladolid to Madrid.

The dam, of concrete, measures 12,360,775 cubic feet. It is designed to regulate the unreliable flow of the Esla River. The Saltos del Duero is a large concern, with a capital of $30,000,000.

Dollar Crosses Pound Parity

The pound was today worth $4.86 3-5 for the first time since Great Britain left the gold standard on Sept. 21, 1931. There is a significance attached to this price. It happens to be the old fixed value of the pound in dollars which was maintained when the two currencies were on the gold standard. Thus the news today is described as the crossing of the old parity line.

A year ago the two currencies exchanged at $3.56¼.

Both the dollar and the pound are free currencies. That is, they are unlinked from gold. Fluctuations will therefore continue to occur in their relation according to the transactions in them in the world market.

When the currencies were linked to gold, they did not fluctuate. The dollar was made equivalent to 23.22 grains of gold. The gold equivalent of the pound was 113 grains. Thus the relation between the two currencies worked out at $4.86 3-5—£1, which was maintained by the free flow of gold between the two countries.

The present return to 4.86 3-5 does not therefore restore the old conditions which kept the pound-dollar value at that rate.

Viewed from London, pound-dollar exchange is rising as the pound is worth more in dollars. Viewed from New York, exchange is falling, as the dollar is worth less in British currency.

Details of today's movements in the exchange market, together with comment, will be found on the financial page.

Silver Rescuers Welcome Sixpence Given in London

Coöperation in Campaign to Raise Prices Also Pleases Americans

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—The United States today took a tiny silver sixpence from the World Economic Conference when it hoped to get a ringing silver dollar—but it took its sixpence smiling, for there is promise of more to come. And this prospect of better days covers not only silver, but Anglo-American coöperation in price-raising.

The sixpence was in the form of a draft resolution agreed to in the monetary subcommission which disposes at this stage of the silver campaign waged since long before the conference met. Though the resolution falls far short of the hopes of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and other would-be rescuers of silver it does contain several tangible commitments.

First, the governments bind themselves not to debase their silver coinage below the level of eight hundred thousandths fine. This means that the world's small change must not ring on its counters any more tinnily than it does now. And since there has been serious threat of further debasements this agreement is felt to be worth while.

Substitute for Paper Money

Second, the governments promise to substitute silver coins for low value paper currency in so far as their budgets permit.

And, finally, the governments agree immediately to start working out agreements between producing countries and those with large stocks to mitigate fluctuations in price.

This means that the hoped-for agreement to limit dumping of Indian hoards of silver is not yet reached. But so friendly have been the contacts between American and British on this subject—for which it is reported the British have been awaiting an approach from the United States for a couple of years—that reasonable hope is held out for agreement in the near future. The draft resolution even sets the date by which the agreement should be concluded, April 1, 1934.

But the promise of better things does not lie in the silver field alone. Perhaps more important than any conference event were the evidences given in the last 24 hours of the way British opinion is swinging toward American monetary views.

Two Other Conferences

In two other large conferences now proceeding in London—the International Congress on Accounting, and the Advertising Association—prominent British spokesmen have pushed views greatly resembling the American program. Most notable was Mr. Robert H. Brand, managing director of Lazard Brothers, who was one of the principal authors of the MacMillan report on which British financial policy has been based since leaving the gold standard.

Anglo-American currency coöperation, Mr. Brand said, was the greatest problem of the moment. "If we could see our way to coöperating with them—and they could make that possible to us—in a policy which which would not be seriously damaging to gold countries, I believe in a short time we would see quite a different world."

Mr. Brand declared a rise in prices to be the chief world problem. He divided the nations in the World

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Organized Labor Reacting to Spur Of Recovery Act

Great Membership Drive of Federation Covers the Entire Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—The American trade union movement is experiencing a mushroom growth under the impetus of the collective bargaining clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act and an intense nation-wide membership campaign being conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

From loggers in Washington State to doll and toy makers in New Jersey, workers are joining in response to a call from the federation telling them that they must organize if they are to receive the full benefits of the Recovery Act.

So rapidly is organization work going on that A. F. of L. officials hesitate to estimate the new trade union growth in numbers. Some expect the drive to result in the largest total membership the federation has ever had, which was a little over 4,000,000 in 1920.

Added Importance

This rapid increase in the ranks of organized labor became of added importance today when labor chiefs indicated their intention of fighting the "company union" scheme included in the proposed steel code submitted last Saturday for the Government's approval. Similar "open shop" provisions are slated for inclusion in the bituminous coal code and will probably also become a subject of contention between labor and industry.

Labor leaders are extremely anxious to enroll as many men in trade unions in as short a time as possible in order to show strength when the codes are brought up before the Recovery Administration for discussion.

Organizers are at work in every part of the country. One set, numbering about 1600, reports directly to national headquarters, while another works in coöperation with the 108 national and international unions. Campaigns are under way in each state, under the direction of the State Federations of Labor. Field forces reach down into the smallest community.

All the large industries, including coal, steel, oil, lumber, cement and automobiles, as well as many smaller industries from shoes to airplane piloting are being covered. Charters have been issued in the last two weeks to 25 federal unions. The "federal charters" signify direct affiliation with the national federation and are being hurriedly issued without regard to craft lines.

A. F. of L. Office Busy

The organization center at A. F. of L. headquarters here has become a tremendously busy place, with stacks of mail piling in, requests for information coming by telegram and telephone, and circulars being mailed out.

"Workers must organize as industry is organizing, if they are to receive the full benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act," says an appeal from Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. "Through organization they must select men of their own choosing to represent them in working out industrial codes and agreements covering wages, hours, and conditions of employment with their employers.

"We warn workers against company unions. Corporations are now engaged in an effort to develop company unions so that it can be made to appear that industrial codes and collective agreements have been negotiated between employers and employees' organizations. Such action will be a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the act. The company unions formed by employers are nothing more than company-controlled instrumentalities through which the corporation negotiates an industrial code and a collective agreement applicable to workers, with itself.

"Have nothing whatever to do with company unions. Unite with your fellow workers in bonafide trade unions and through such organizations select men of your own choosing to represent you and to secure for you the maximum amount of benefits to which you are entitled under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Roosevelt's 'Job Trust' Is Ready to Act

With Farley in Charge the Plum Basket Is About to Spill Its Fruit

Will Be Record Crop

More Than 100,000 Fat Places Outside Civil Service for Hungry Democrats

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—The machinery for one of the greatest distributions of jobs in party history has now been set up in the Roosevelt Administration, with Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, at the head. The distribution is taking place largely through a group of specially chosen assistants placed in strategic government offices over the capital.

Little attention has thus far been given to this second-string group of Farley helpers and yet their work is proceeding steadily day by day as their offices are repeatedly jammed with political job hunters. Compared with the famous Roosevelt "brain trust" these officials have remained in, and have been glad of, comparative obscurity, and yet the Roosevelt "job trust" exercises powers which are beyond the depth of even the most learned professor.

Officials of the United States Civil Service Commission estimated as far back as last November that well over 100,000 federal jobs are not under civil service, and hence are potentially available for patronage distribution. Many of these jobs are of a technical or specialized nature that puts them out of the realm of politics. For example, there are 800 non-civil service jobs in the Library of Congress, which the Special House Patronage Committee of the Democrats, under Representative James V. McClintic (D.) of Oklahoma, chairman, unavailingly sought to have distributed to party henchmen. It was discovered, however, that only presidential removal of Dr. Herbert L. Putnam, chief librarian, would make this possible.

Jobs in New Agencies

On the other hand a vast new army of federal employees are required by the new recovery agencies set up by Congress. With the utmost frankness, Mr. Farley has his eyes on these jobs. Congress did not put a single one of these agencies under Civil Service. The new industrial control law alone will provide jobs for between 25,000 and 30,000 at the start, Mr. Farley estimates, and the home loan bank with a minimum of two agents in each of the 3000 counties of the United States will provide 6000 more jobs at the very outset. Mr. Farley has definitely stated that jobs like these will go to party supporters.

To handle the huge new patronage situation, Mr. Farley has distributed his own liaison men throughout the old and new government bureaus. These men constitute the new "job trust" of Washington.

One of the most important is Mr. Emil E. Hurja (pronounced Heryer), originally of Michigan, of Finnish extraction, who holds a newly formed position described as "special assistant" in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The post carries a salary of $7500. His task is to find jobs in the R. F. C. for Democratic job hunters as they are sent over by Mr. Farley and to inspect the political affiliations of the workers already in the great financial agency.

R. F. C. Nonpartisan—Once

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was formed as a nonpartisan organization and Congress specifically provided that the membership should be bipartisan. Mr. Hurja is reported to have complained to colleagues that his predecessors did not even go to the trouble of ascertaining the politics of their appointees, thereby making his, Mr. Hurja's, task of filling up the lesser offices with Democrats particularly difficult.

Like the other members of the "job trust," Mr. Hurja is unavoidably regarded with suspicion, not to say hostility, by the mass of the personnel of the corporation. His work is discussed furtively, and even high officials are reticent in regard to his activities. He is more fortunate than some members of the "job trust," however, for he has the strong backing of Mr. Jessee H. Jones of Texas, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board, who is an ardent Democratic supporter, and was himself responsible for putting up the money which brought the "Al Smith Convention" to Houston, Texas.

Favors F. R. B. C. Men

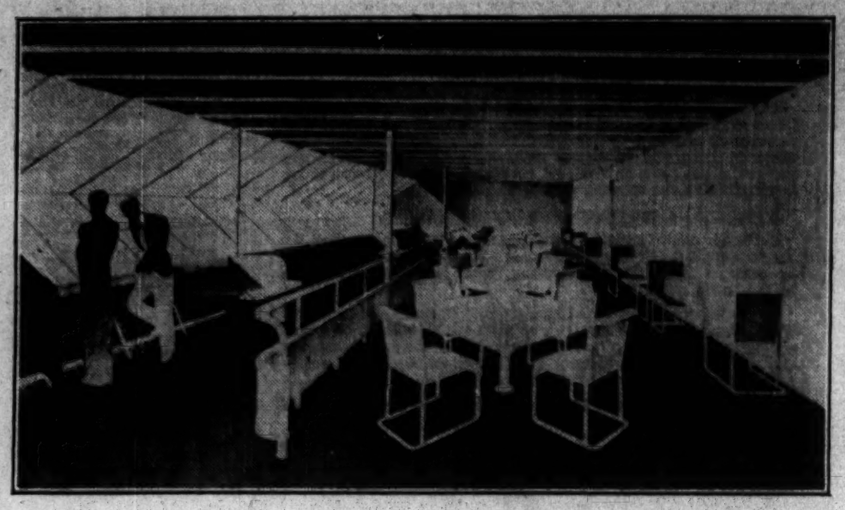
In a statement to a correspondent here, Mr. Hurja declared that in finding places for job hunters he frankly favors F. R. B. C. applicants.

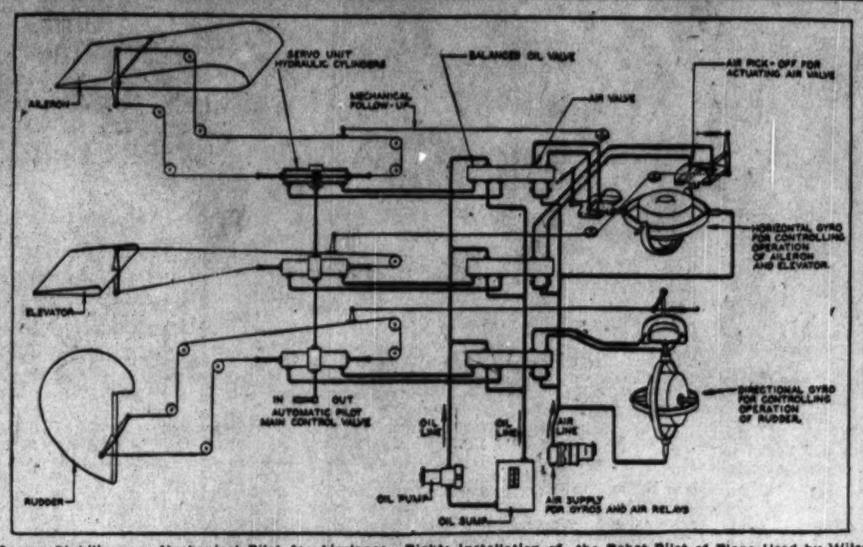
F. R. B. C., he explained, meant, "For Roosevelt Before Chicago." This, Mr. Hurja said, was Mr. Farley's policy. He insisted, however, that applicants must show they are qualified for jobs even if they were F. R. B. C.

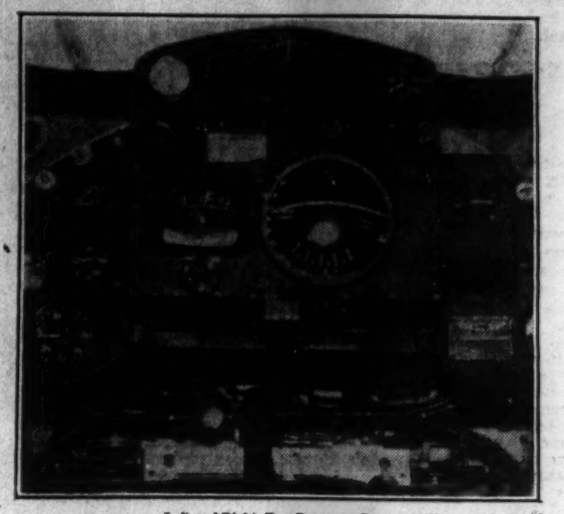
Mr. Hurja was born in the upper Michigan peninsula, went West and attended the University of Michigan, doing reporting for the university paper. From there he went to Alaska and came to Washington as secretary of Frank Sulzer, delegate to Congress from Alaska. Mr. Hurja was delegate to the Democratic

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Great Events in Several Branches of Aviation Mark Epoch in Era of Flight







Left and Right, The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

At Left: Promenade Deck of Air Liner. Center: Diagram Showing Working of Sperry Stabilizer, or Mechanical Pilot for Airplanes. Right: Installation of the Robot Pilot of Plane Used by Wiley Post on His Around-the-World Tour.

Post on Round-World Flight Smiles and Lets Robot Work

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A robot pilot insuring smoother, steadier flight for passengers and taking the major burden of flying off the aviator's shoulders has had world attention focused on it by the Wiley Post flight around the world. Post reports only minor trouble with the robot from the time he left New York and that prior to taking off, he had flown 85 hours with it operating perfectly.

Like nearly all new logical things, the robot pilot does not have to prove its workability so much but rather durability and reliability over a long period of service. All the mechanical units of aviation have gone through similar experiences. There was a time when 20 to 40 hours was considered almost the life of an airplane motor. Today they are good for hundreds of hours.

The duties of an airplane pilot have multiplied with every advance in aviation. Not only must he be expert in taking off, maneuvering, and landing, but he must also be proficient in operating his radio equipment, making weather observations, avoiding storms and checking his position and course.

Great Aid to Aviation

Flying an airplane over the extended routes of modern airways is an exacting task, and it is a common occurrence for pilots to come in utterly exhausted from long trips in rough air. The pilot's most arduous task is the effort of holding the plane on its course by the constant manipulation of the rudder, aileron and elevator controls. All this can be accomplished more accurately and more efficiently by a simple, mechanical device—such as the new Sperry automatic pilot used by Pilot Post.

When visibility is obscured, the need of the automatic pilot is greatly increased. Under these conditions the pilot must fly entirely by instruments, and it has been found that he must exercise much effort to overcome the natural reactions acquired by long experience in good weather without instruments. All of the mental faculties of the pilot must then be concentrated on the difficult problem of instrument flying.

The automatic pilot guides the airplane through fog or darkness or any kind of weather, hour after hour, leaving the pilot himself fresh and mentally alert to keep in communication with the ground, pick up the radio beam, and follow it in to the station.

As soon as the airplane has gained sufficient altitude aft. taking off, the automatic pilot is connected, and immediately takes over the three controls. Lateral and longitudinal stability is maintained by automatic control of the ailerons and elevator, an adjustment being provided for trimming the ship for any condition of load. Changes, of course, may be made as desired by manipulation of the course-adjusting knob.

Can Be Used in Maneuvers

Maneuvers such as flat or banked turns, climbs, or glides may also be made with precision through the automatic pilot. Whenever it is desired to take over the controls, as in making landings, the automatic pilot may be disconnected instantly by the movement of a single lever.

Automatic stabilization of airplane flight has long been the goal of inventors and now appears to be divided into two schools—one using small pendulums acting through a vacuum for power and the other a gyroscope.

The Sperry device uses a gyroscope since it is unaffected by external forces caused by turbulent air or motion of the airplane and causes a constant reference to the earth from which any deviation of the airplane can be detected. Immediate corrections are obtained by the use of Servo motors which supply the actual power necessary for moving the controls.

With the refinement of the automatic pilot so that it will function satisfactorily well beyond the 85-hour period used in testing by Mr. Post, it should play an increasingly important part in aviation—a part distinctly noticeable to passengers, for, in addition to relieving the fatigue of the pilot, many bumps and pitches a human pilot could not be expected to correct, since it would require tremendous concentration, are automatically smoothed out by this pilot, resulting in a more restful trip for the passengers.

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BOSTON

Du Pont Fails to Break Glider Altitude Record

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Mr. Richard du Pont of Wilmington, Del., came within 146 feet of equaling the official national altitude record for gliders yesterday when he took his sail plane up 4634 feet at the national soaring contest here. The record, held by Jack O'Meara of New York City, is 4780.

Robert Carey of Providence, R. I., 20-year-old pilot, made the longest flight reported yesterday when he remained in the air 3 hours and 17 minutes. In miles Du Pont's flight of three miles was the longest made today.

Air Line Pioneered by Lindberghs Reaches Montezuma's World Center

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—While the Lindberghs are in the northland surveying a potential transatlantic air-line, a trans-continental line they pioneered in Central America four years ago is to be placed in operation.

When that little 300-mile cross-country line from Guatemala City to Tela, Honduras, is opened a week from Saturday there will be thrown open to modern travelers for the first time a jungle-hidden island on which a great monarch once planned to build the capital of the world.

One of the stops of the new air line is on the shore of Lake Peten in Guatemala, in which is the Island of Flores, which legend says, is of magical origin.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh visited Flores in 1928, when they were flying over the Central American jungles with officials of Pan American Airways, for which Colonel Lindbergh is technical director.

On that occasion some of the natives told the Lindberghs the legend of Flores, which is shaped liked a plantain leaf.

Late in the fifteenth century, they said, when Columbus was still trying to equip his expedition from Spain, the mighty Montezuma, Aztec Emperor of Mexico, came to the conclusion he had conquered all the world.

"And if I am supreme ruler of the earth," he decided, "I should have my throne at the center of the world."

So he sent four trusted lieutenants to the four corners of the world with instructions to walk then toward the middle until they met, thus determining the exact center of the earth.

These lieutenants did as they were bid and after three years they came again in sight of each other. But Lake Peten was between them and they reported to Montezuma that the center of the world was water on which no capital city could be built.

But he sent them back with instructions to place a leaf upon the water and throw sand upon the leaf and there would arise an island on which his castle could be raised. This they did.

The Lindbergh party was uncertain whether this tale was told them in jest or seriousness, but the Indians insisted the story was true.

"There is the island," they said. "And it is shaped like a leaf. That is proof."

Montezuma never built his world capital on Flores, for fate had other plans, including the coming of Cortez, and now Flores is cluttered with the huts of some 1600 Indians of Mayan descent who live on the little island under a high peninsula on which still stand the ruins of Mayan temples.

Huge 'Zepp' to Rule Atlantic Air Route

(Continued from Page 1)

course. Then he was given the map for the following day and asked to plot a course for that day, and so on until he got across the ocean.

Five hundred trips were made in this manner and from these trips, charts were compiled which indicated the proportion of trips which could be made via the great circle route, an intermediate route and the southerly route during each season.

These charts showed that, in the spring, 24 per cent of the trips can be made via the great circle route, 40 per cent must be made via the intermediate route, 34 per cent by a southerly route and only 2 per cent must take the detour via Bermuda and the Azores.

Summer proportions were 80 per cent great circle route, 18 per cent intermediate route and 2 per cent southern route. Autumn, 21 per cent great circle; 51 per cent intermediate; 26 per cent southerly, and 2 per cent detoured. Winter, 3 per cent, great circle; 90 per cent intermediate, and 7 per cent via the detour.

February Worst Month

Early winter and late winter were found to be the worst times for flying, even worse than mid-winter. February was the worst month of all for flights.

Schedules of 64 hours in winter and 58 hours in summer eastward, and 80 hours in winter and 70 in summer, westward, would be kept and bettered most of the time, Commander Hunsaker stated.

Studies of passenger traffic showed June the best month eastbound, and October the best month westbound. The bulk of passengers land in France and the bulk of mail in England.

A fleet of four airships would accommodate about 8 per cent of the present first-class passenger traffic and about two-thirds of the first-class mail Commander Hunsaker said. If that much mail would pay a 10 per cent premium for speed, the airship operation would be paid for by that revenue alone, he stated.

Express would also provide some revenue and newsreel companies would consider the faster service cheap at $1 a pound, investigations revealed, while department stores would be willing to pay a similar rate for the speeded up movement of their samples.

Hitlerites Ordered To Vote on Church

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—Herr Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Hitler's general representative, today ordered all National Socialists to register for church elections next Sunday, which are expected to deliver German Protestism to the National Socialist Government.

Followers of the Reich's Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, whose appointment in May is contested by the National Socialist German Christians, have been hampered in their preelection campaign for they have been deprived of press support.

Newspapers, on the other hand, have been ordered to print every day, including Sunday, on the first page what appears to be an election appeal, which asserts that "only those who unconditionally support the third Reich are entitled to your votes."

The National Socialists started a campaign to oust Dr. von Bodelschwingh a week after his appointment. Since then the church conflict has included National Socialist efforts to place party supervisors over church units and formulation of a church constitution in which both factions made certain demands.

A notice from the chancellery, meanwhile, said Chancellor Adolf Hitler was completely supporting the National Socialist Christians.

Ocean Craft Built 25 Miles From Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Construction of a sea-going craft 25 miles inland, on the Northeast Cape Fear River, by Mr. Walter Rowe, proved a success and the boat was christened Jeane and launched in the presence of a crowd of 200. Swansboro, on the North Carolina coast, will be its home port. It is 48 feet long and has a beam measurement of 15½ feet. There are sleeping accommodations for eight persons, also a dining room in which 25 may be seated comfortably.

The cost was $3500, and the craft was named in honor of the builder's little daughter. Mr. Rowe says he will appear before United States authorities at Norfolk in order to secure a license to operate the craft along the Atlantic coast.

Atlanta Taxpayers Get Assessment Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.—The 1934 tax digest for the city of Atlanta will show a reduction of $40,000,000 or 15 per cent from assessed valuations for 1933, Mr. J. C. Little, senior tax assessor for the city, announced July 7.

"We propose to equalize taxes and base our assessments on property values," said Mr. Little. "That, we believe is the fairest thing to do. Previous reductions bring the total city payments to about one-third what they were in 1930. In 1930 the tax values for the city stood at $308,000,000. With the proposed reduction for next year, $98,000,000 will be cut from this sum. Tax payments from Atlantans will be $600,000 less under the proposed assessment, it is estimated, and this in addition to the $250,000 saved Atlantans by the one mill reduction in state taxes.

War for Literacy Waged in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A renewal of the war for literacy in Alabama will be resumed this summer by the State Department of Education, with classes being conducted in 75 or more schoolhouses. Miss Mary England will direct the work as successor to Miss Clutie Bloodworth, who resigned recently.

Miss England said that the department would conduct between 75 and 90 schools, despite a sharp reduction in funds, relying to a large extent on the cooperation of communities and various organizations.

Requests have been received for 80 schools for illiterate adult white persons, and 126 schools for Negroes, but the lack of funds will prevent more than half that number from opening. Miss England said that the department was receiving assistance in the work from the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Colonial Dames and other organizations.

Oil Code Committee to Meet

NEW YORK, July 19—A meeting of the Emergency National Committee, proposed as the general planning and coördinating agency for the oil industry under the National Recovery Act, has been called for July 21 at Washington. It will prepare for public hearings on the code of fair competition July 24.

Scenic Treasures Opened by 'Key' to Shenandoah Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—A key to a vast scenic treasure room is within everyone's grasp, as a result of a new map of footpaths in the northern section of the projected Shenandoah National Park, just issued by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club here.

This area, abounding in "greenbacks" of trees, "silver" of cascades and streams, and "gold" of sunshine, supplemented by blue-hazed distances, is one of the outstanding scenic attractions in the East. Developing and charting trails in the projected park to further public interest in the "natural playground" has been one of the major activities of the Potomac club.

The new map is one of a series of three on the Shenandoah Park to be included in the club's second edition of its "Guidebook to Paths in the Blue Ridge," which will be ready shortly. It shows the Appalachian Trail, which runs through the entire length of the park, and various marked and other trails, which reveal outstanding sections of the area. It also shows roads, shelters, and railways. Copies of the map may be obtained at the club headquarters, 609 American Security Building, Washington.

The Potomac club also has issued the fourth edition of its "List of Hiking and Camping Equipment," which lists everything from boots to concentrated foods, mentioning places from which they may be obtained. Trampers in the Blue Ridge country have found this booklet extremely helpful in preparing for hikes.

International Combustion Sale

NEW YORK, July 19—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed decree of sale, with one modification, of the properties of International Combustion Engineering Corporation to International Combustion, Inc., a new company formed by the Superheater Corporation.

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Gay Writers and Cartoonists Upset Conference's Solemnity

Austria's 'Little Chancellor' Pictured as Slipping Down Drain Pipe—Proletarian Litvinoff's Chuckle Gains Renown—Much About Liveries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Conferences are generally pretty solemn affairs. But the bright young Third Secretary—as Mr. Harold Nicholson well demonstrates in his new book "Peacemaking, 1919"—the errant journalist, and the impish cartoonist can generally find plenty to amuse themselves.

So it has been in London. We have joked about Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's "Little Chancellor," and Mr. David Low, England's premier cartoonist, pictures him slipping down the bath drain. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the rubicund and merry Soviet plenipotentiary, is always ready to exchange or to perpetrate a good joke, and Mr. Low sets him to chuckling in a tree. So it goes.

But Mr. Litvinoff does not always chuckle. Indeed, in London he has been leading a dignified life of state. He has donned the suave evening clothes of the bourgeois and gone out to dinner almost every night. He has drunk the loyal toast to royalty on more than one occasion. He has, in short, played the game.

Chums With Aristocrats

So it was the other day at the Guildhall banquet. The world has many pageants of pomp and ceremony. But few can be more pompous, few more ceremonial, than a state dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London in the Guildhall. And nothing can more thoroughly embody all the history, all the ideals, of modern capitalism.

But Mr. Litvinoff came close to being the hero of the dinner. He made his march down that long line which leads to the Lord Mayor and his cohorts—a vast band of accoutered men awaiting the trembling guest as his name, announced by footmen and masters of ceremony, echoes down the vast hall.

The Russian Foreign Commissar went to an honored place at the dinner. He sat chummily with the Marquis of Londonderry, than whom there is no more stately peer of the realm. They got on famously, and drank from the same cup the historic Guildhall toast. But then, Lord Londonderry's most distinguished ancestor was Lord Castlereagh, the great diplomatist who shared with Metternich and Talleyrand the glories of the Congress of Vienna—the Congress that Danced!

Vague About Livery Companies

The Congress of London has done little dancing. And its contacts with London's commercial world — that mysterious place, the City—have not all been quite so happy as the Guildhall banquet. For instance, early in our stay here, the Greater Livery Companies of the City of London invited the delegates to dinner. A dozen different companies, each bearing—to foreign ears—an extremely plebeian and suspiciously commercial sound, asked delegates to their beautiful medieval banqueting halls.

But, unfortunately for themselves, many delegates failed to realize that an invitation to dine from, say, the Fishmongers' Company, was a highly honorable and much to be coveted distinction. Instead, delegates suspected some sort of advertising stunt, and promptly chucked their invitations into the waste-paper baskets. (Except, of course, delegates from certain countries to whom a meal's a meal for a' that.)

So when the auspicious night came, some of the ancient Greater Livery Companies found themselves with very few guests. It is regrettable to relate that the American delegation, which should have known better, and which had in its entourage a specially imported Protocol Officer of great distinction, was a leading offender.

Tailors Cut Wrong Cloth

But, in a way, this was poetic justice. Because the Lesser Livery Companies of London (if we may call them that) have been deliberately offending the delegates daily. These include the tailors, the shopkeepers, the theater owners, the publishers, etc. For, one and all, these Lesser Livery Companies have failed deplorably to grasp the significance of the conference.

"Hum," they have said. "Hum. Economic Conference. That means economies. Well, we'll show 'em economies." So they have deluged us with letters saying: "Specially low prices for the Economic Conference." And "Ten Per Cent Discount on Our Delegates' Tailoring," and so on. For these poor fellows do not realize that the Economic Conference is for the purpose of elevating prices! And they continue to add insult to injury in daily letters to us all, despite repeated hints.

Nor is that the whole story. One theater sent a sandwich man to parade up and down before the Conference Hall. What did his board say? It said: (and how we shuddered, as we passed by!) "First Result of the Economic Conference. Two Seats for the Price of One!" That sandwich man will suffer chiding if some of the experts lay hands on him. They're impetuous fellows, these experts. And how they want to raise prices!

Nor is even this all. A firm of publishers, about to issue a sort of diary, wrote the delegates and journalists to say: "We plan to issue our publication every two months for the duration of the conference." Every two months indeed! Some delegates, it is credibly reported, have homes, and what is more, families.

Choice Titbits Lighten Conference's Heavy Menu

PRICE RAISING PLANS
10% DISCOUNT ON OUR DELEGATES' TAILORING — PRESSEM & Co.
NATURALLY THEY THOUGHT THE DELEGATES TO THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WOULD WANT TO ECONOMIZE
"HUH-THE VERY IDEA!"
INVITATION TO FISHMONGERS' BANQUET
A NUMBER OF THE DELEGATES LEARNED TOO LATE AND MUCH TO THEIR SORROW THAT BANQUETS ARE SOMETIMES BETTER THAN THEY SOUND —

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Silver Rescuers Welcome Sixpence

(Continued from Page 1)

Economic Conference, not between those who wanted currency stability and those who did not, but those favoring a rise in prices and those opposing it.

Price raisers, he said, included the United States and all the producers of raw materials, countries like Australia, India and the South Americans. Anti-price raisers included gold states like France, Holland, Switzerland and Central Europeans who favor higher prices but fear inflation.

Insists on Price Raising

Since Mr. Brand is one of the leading financiers who urged British departure from gold his words are weighty in protesting that sterling should not be tied to the franc as it has been for six months. If the British Government persisted in the present attachment to the French franc Mr. Brand foresaw a repetition of the crisis of September, 1931, when the country left gold.

He insisted instead that Britain was committed to a price-raising campaign. He hoped Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, had been misunderstood in his flat rejection of public works and equally condemned the policy of restricting production beyond a certain point.

Of interest to restrictive moves in the United States is Mr. Brand's statement, "There may be few commodities which require restriction in production but to aim at a rise of prices by all-round restriction of production when the production of the world has fallen in the last three or four years more enormously than ever in history seems absolutely suicidal."

Now that the United States has started to raise prices, Mr. Brand thought it would be much easier for Britain to fall into line. "By shaping a policy of coöperation with the United States we might do what would be extraordinarily important both to us and to them, and that is to help moderate their policy and bring them back from extreme courses, if they contemplate them, to moderate courses in coöperation with us," he declared.

The Times of London seized on Mr. Brand's speech in its leading editorial today to urge a very similar course in declaring that American policy was exactly like the British in working toward higher prices, while France was progressing in the opposite direction.

Such expressions of opinion are held in highest financial circles to come to reinforce identical views of the House of Commons. They indicate once more that the opportunity for Anglo-American and Dominion coöperation is now uniquely offered.

Relief Fund to Build Kings Mountain Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGS MOUNTAIN, S. C.—Outline of the proposal to spend the $200,000 allotment in the public works bill for the Kings Mountain National Park has been made public. Since the park is across the state line in South Carolina, where the famous Revolutionary battle was fought, the War Department has forwarded the outline to Representative J. P. Richards of that State.

Creation of the park was authorized in 1931, but no appropriation was made at that time. The present area contains 42 acres, but it is proposed that $4010 be used to buy additional land. The outline submitted to Mr. Richards, an 18-foot roadway of four miles, would cost approximately $70,000. Clearing of underbrush would cost $10,000 and a fence around the park $90,916.

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Harrison (auspices First Church, Portland): Camp Ropiea, 3:30 p. m., July 23.

New York

New Rochelle: Senior High School Auditorium, Eastchester and Clove Road, 8:15 p. m., July 25.

Gilbert H. Haugen

NORTHWOOD, Iowa, July 19 (AP)—Former Representative Gilbert H. Haugen of Iowa, who passed on here yesterday, was co-author of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, which was twice passed by Congress and twice vetoed by President Coolidge.

Mr. Haugen, who was a native of Rock County, Wis., became nationally prominent through his efforts in behalf of the farmer. During his 34 years of service at Washington, he devoted most of his attention to the solution of agricultural problems.

Text of Silver Resolution

By the Associated Press

London, July 19.

THE increased use of silver in subsidiary coinage was agreed upon by the World Economic Conference's subcommittee on silver today in adopting a part of Senator Key Pittman's resolution.

An important feature of the Pittman plan, regarding the use of silver as a part of central banks' metal coverage, failed to produce definite results, as the subcommittee recommended that action be delayed pending further discussions.

The resolution of the silver subcommission follows:

First, that an agreement be sought between the chief silver-producing countries and those countries which are the largest holders or users of silver with a view to mitigating fluctuations in the price of silver, and that other nations not parties to such agreements should refrain from measures which could appreciably affect the silver market.

Second, that the governments shall refrain from new legislative measures which would involve further debasement of their silver coinage below a fineness of 800-1000.

Third, that they shall substitute silver coins for low-value paper currency in so far as the budgetary and local conditions of each country will permit.

Fourth, that all provisions of this resolution are subject to the following exceptions and limitations: The requirements of such provisions shall lapse April 1, 1934, if the agreement recommended in paragraph one does not come into force by that date, and in no case shall extend beyond Jan. 1, 1938. Governments may take any action relative to their silver coinage they may deem necessary to prevent the flight or destruction of their silver coinage by reason of a rise in the bullion price of the silver content of their coin above nominal or parity value of such silver coin.

Charlotte Campaign For Safety Advertised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The street and highway safety campaign conducted here by the Charlotte insurance exchange and the local police department has been held up as a model for the rest of the United States to follow.

In an illustrated bulletin released by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, the local safety campaign is described as being productive of good results. The poster now being displayed on 50 large boards at important street intersections, and which warns motorists to stay in line, is used as an illustration.

Safety posters emphasie particular features of safety driving, such as staying in line of traffic, using arm signals, having lights adjusted, and proper speeds.

Million New Houses Held Need of Britain To Raise Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Need for a further 1,000,000 new houses in Great Britain was urged by Mr. Harry Priestley, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Blackpool, at the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress here.

"If the State," he said, "desires to bring up to a modern standard the living conditions of millions of its people and wipe out forever the shame of slumdom it must be prepared to lose money as it does on any other of the social services.

"Assuming that a 10-year plan of 100,000 houses a year were to be put into operation, the gross cost would be £35,000,000 a year, but there would be an actual saving of £5,000,000 in unemployment insurance and a substantial decrease in public assistance requirements."

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It is not noticeably faster than Verichrome in bright sun in the middle of the day, but it is fifty per cent faster by morning or afternoon light. Three times as fast as Verichrome by artificial light—sufficient to permit *snapshots at night* with a fast lens and inexpensive Photoflood lamps.

"Super Sensitive Pan" yields the superb detail and richness only possible with film that truly records all colors in their relative tones of gray. We have it in all the popular roll film and film pack sizes.

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NEW YORK CITY, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
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THE EDISON COMPANY
OF BOSTON

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BETTER times are on the way. Business is picking up. Confidence is returning. Money isn't quite so scarce.

But when money was scarcer, lots of families learned that they could have as good meals as ever and yet balance their food budgets by shopping regularly at A & P.

During these lean years people have discovered that price has very little to do with the quality of food; that the character of the merchant selling the food is what counts. A & P has become a symbol for high quality food.

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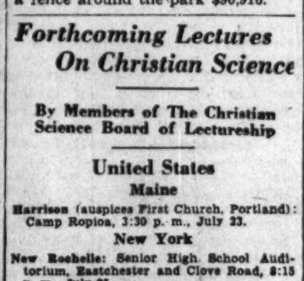

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You now have your choice of modern hotels in romantic Acadia Land . . . with half a dozen adjacent golf courses in prime condition. The *Lakeside Inn*, at Yarmouth, nearby fine trout and salmon fishing. *The Pines*—Digby, with its own swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts. *Cornwallis Inn*—Kentville, nearby Evangeline's Grand Pré. At Halifax, yachting, gay water sports, golf—and the *Lord Nelson*, (operated by Associated Canadian Hotels).

Eastern Steamship Line—Boston or New York to Yarmouth. Or by rail to Saint John, thence Canadian Pacific boat to Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Rates, reservations from Canadian Pacific Offices, in all large cities, or Dominion Atlantic Railway, 38 Franklin Street, Boston.

Rarest Elements Found Abundant Beyond Earth

Spectroscopy Used to Aid in Solving Problems of Crime

Forty-niners of the twentieth century yet may stake their claims elsewhere in the material universe in search of "rare metals," providing problems of time and space can be surmounted.

However, the terms "rare metals" and "rare gases" are being proven to be false, "misnomers," according to Dr. D. H. Menzel of Harvard Observatory who addressed members of the conference on spectroscopy today on some of the physical and astrophysical aspects. In the future we must speak of rare gases and metals as rare only on earth, he pointed out.

"As a matter of fact when the physical elements were being distributed around to the various parts of the universe, our little planet 'Earth' got rather a bad deal. The universe is quite spotty with regard to the distribution of known elements, and the earth is a pretty bad sample."

Dr. Menzel reviewed for members of the conference the work which astronomers and astro-physicists are doing in studying the chemical makeup of the stars by comparing the rainbow-like cross-sections of light—the spectra of stars, with the spectra of known earthly elements. One type of color pattern is produced by a ray of white light passing through a prism. By heating the various elements to high temperatures, physicists are able to cause each element to give off rays of light which, passing through a prism or spectroscope, each give different color patterns or spectra. Comparing these with the spectra given by starlight, it is possible to determine what elements are contained in these celestial bodies.

Dr. Menzel pointed out that in studying the stars, all of which are suns and some of which are many times larger than the earth, the temperatures, as revealed by recent spectroscopic studies, range as high as 100,000 degrees absolute. If such a star were to take the place of our sun, it no longer would be necessary to go to the beach for a sun tan. One could be thoroughly tanned even in the shade.

As has been brought out by three sessions of the conference so far, spectroscopy is a branch of natural science difficult to trifle with. Unscrupulous dealers in raw materials who do not purify their products to the high degree of perfection demanded by modern manufacturers, particularly in the metal industries, find carloads of their wares shipped back to them with the simple tag of "Not up to specifications" attached. A spectroscopist in the employ of the manufacturer has detected the "pretty colors" of impurities in a sample which was analyzed before the goods were handled.

The spectroscope is never wrong and has even been introduced lately in handling questions of crime. A court conviction was recent gained over what was thought to be an unsurmountable alibi, through a comparison of tiny particles of plate glass, bits of paint and cement found adhering to the clothes of the accused, with samples taken from the scene of the crime. The customary detective lense and even the microscope would fail to prove this similarity but the spectroscope revealed the presence of similar rare metals in the samples provided.

Dr. Menzel spoke of the abundance of hydrogen in the material universe and said that metals actually were more abundant, but as hydrogen is lighter it comes to the surface and is more easily picked up by the spectroscope. Neon, a rare gas found in quantities of two thousandths of one per cent in the earth's atmosphere, and helium, another rare gas, are both as abundant elsewhere in the material universe as oxygen is here, he pointed out.

But even spectroscopists have problems which they cannot solve, as speakers this morning indicated. For instance, what is that mysterious bright green spectrum line in the solar corona, to be seen only at the time of a total eclipse? For lack of better information it has been labeled "coronium," but astronomers and physicists alike have searched in vain for such a gaseous material on earth, and have about decided that it cannot be found here.

Tomorrow's session will deal with the analysis of complex spectra, spectra of rare earth and the problems involved. It is expected that a new standard of measurement will be introduced by Mr. Keivin Burns of Allegheny observatory and Mr. G. H. Dieke of Johns Hopkins University, which will give them a more accurate foot rule for measuring spectral wave length.

Boston-New York Fliers To Get Radio Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19—A radio beam radiocasting station of the United States Department of Commerce will be installed at Brainard Field, Hartford, this summer, completing a continuous radio-directed airway from New York to Boston.

The radio beams will be sent out in four directions from Hartford, one intercepting a beam from Boston and another a beam from New York. A pilot flying at night or through fog will be able to steer a course entirely by radio signals from New York to Boston. When he varies from the course a change in the signal coming to his ears through head phones will warn him that he is going astray. Reports of weather conditions will be radiocast by voice from the same station.

Sioux Falls Kitchen Cuts Welfare Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sioux Falls, S. D.

FROM an unpretentious beginning last December, the community kitchen here has grown into a busy and successful enterprise. Over a period of six months more than 1,000,000 meals have been served to those in need at an average cost of 2.96 cents a serving.

Wholesome rations have been the order, and the systematic way in which the kitchen has been managed has resulted in a noticeable economy in county welfare expenses.

While costs have increased recently, due to rises in commodity prices, a gradual decrease in the number of meals served is being noted. The exact number of meals served to July 1 is 1,049,084.

Run-Off Primary Efforts Viewed As Party Politics

Good Thing at Wrong Time, Say Opponents of Democratic Régime

Efforts of the Democratic City Committee and Gov. Joseph B. Ely to introduce a run-off primary into the Mayoralty race are being widely characterized as doing the right thing at the wrong time.

Designed to assure majority support for any mayor elected, the proposal has received the backing of professors, who call it good government. But thrust in just before a critical mayoralty election solely by Democrats in a city strongly Democratic, it is viewed as a political coup d'état to strangle Republican chances for success.

Commentators find it difficult to view the motives of Democratic sponsors as of the simon pure variety, since there are strong presumptions that under the present system the Republican candidate has a specially good chance this fall. Dissatisfaction with real estate values, heightened tax rates, welfare administration and incipient scandals choked in legislative committees has given weight to sanguine expectations of Republican strength.

Were Boston to retain its customary election whereby a multiplicity of candidates appear on the ballot at election, the Democratic strength might be split, enhancing the chance of a Republican mayor.

Under the proposed run-off only the two men with the highest returns would be slated as final candidates. Since originally the candidates would run without party designations Boston might well expect two Democratic candidates, in which case Democratic victory would be assured. The other alternative would be one Democrat and one Republican, and the probable Democratic majority would assure Democratic success.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols strengthened suspicions of political machination, when he appeared yesterday before the legislative committee on cities and said the proposed run-off was an effort to balk the success of his candidacy. The committee has been in executive session this morning digesting the evidence.

Mr. Nichols said the request for change in the Boston election laws issued from the furnace of political excitement. He declared the present charter was drawn to eradicate patent corruption. Mr. Nichols asked, if such quixotic motives were back of this proposal, why "do they not urge a run-off for the members of the city council?"

The view has been expressed by students of the political situation in Boston that it would be ill-advised to make a change at a time when a change would particularly further the fortunes of a given party in an impending contest.

Although the committee on cities hearing the proposal reported today that no legislation is necessary in the administration of Boston election laws, it is understood that Democrats on the committee plan to submit a minority report in the form of a bill for a primary run-off.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

Procession of Bacchus.....Delibes
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" .Smetana
Second Movement from "Surprise" Symphony.....Haydn
Fantasia "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saëns
Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Barcarole from "Tales of Hoffmann".....Offenbach
"Girls of Baden" Waltzes.....Komzak
March of Homage.....Wagner

Allied Printing Trades' Council of Boston: Meeting, K. of C. Hall, Norwood, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba," Part II, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Duxbury Unitarian Parish house fair, Duxbury, 10 to 6.
Daughters of St. George: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 10:27 a. m., 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler on coast Thursday.

All other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	80	Montreal	64	74
Bismarck	66	90	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	69	90	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	68	74	New York	74	84
Calgary	48	84	Norfolk, Va.	70	84
Charleston	52	88	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	72	84	Philadelphia	74	90
Cincinnati	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	106
Denver	68	88	Pittsburgh	72	84
Eastport, Me.	62	64	Portland, Me.	66	86
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	70	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m., July 18	74	80	St. Louis	68	88
			St. Paul	74	86
Helena, Mont.	70	90	Salt Lake City	74	96
Huron, S. D.	80	94	San Francisco	62	68
Jacksonville	80	82	SantaFe, N.M.	58	86
Kansas City	70	84	Seattle	56	74
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	72	86
Memphis	72	88	Wichita, Kan.		
Miami, Fla.	76	88	Williston, N.D.	72	96

A—9 a. m., July 19.
B—Maximum July 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:04 p.m., Thursday 10:41 a.m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 7.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

Cocoa Exchange Seat $3400

NEW YORK, July 19—F. J. Bryan has sold one of his New York Cocoa Exchange memberships to Jerome Lewin, for another, for $3400, up $600 from previous sales.

Omaha Indians Like to Give And Don't Expect Gifts Back

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAREY and PHOEBE LAFLESCHE

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Sixth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indians give liberally nor do they ever expect their presents back as the common belief runs. Perhaps the one upon whom a present is bestowed gives a present to the bestower in the near future, yet that is just the annual grand swap at the Christmas season, but never is an article expected back once it is given.

A guest among the Omaha Indians for a summer, the writer witnessed striking examples of the unselfishness of the Indians with never a thought of a return, and one of the most unselfish of the Omahas is Carey LaFlesche, whether he gives freely of his time, his worldly goods or his wise counsels.

At the annual celebration that August, the writer was forbidden to make a present to any Omaha since she was their guest and so perforce sat quietly accepting blankets, beads, and most important of all the name Ta-de-win given her in the presence of the entire tribe, thus designating her an adopted member of same, and since Ta-de-win is peculiar to the Kansa Gens she is a member of the latter as the Omahas have their Gens much as the Scots have their Clans.

That year, Carey LaFlesche was asked by his older brother Francis where the tepee with the tribal decorations on it was, the one that he had used at the celebration the previous year. Francis LaFlesche had been connected with the Smithsonian at Washington for 30 years and prized that distinctive looking tepee but he was not at all surprised when Carey laconically replied:

"Oh, I gave it away."

Power Behind Throne

Carey LaFlesche is the youngest of an illustrious family and while not a chief in name is the "power behind the throne." Hardly an undertaking is conceived by the tribe but that somewhere back of it is the guiding hand of Carey. For the writer he recorded from some old and very reticent Indians important stories which reflected distinctive customs of the Omahas and casually remarked:

"Those old Omahas wouldn't talk for Francis, only for me."

A name beloved today by the Omahas is that of Big Elk who adopted Joseph LaFlesche, the father of Carey, and trained him to become Chief which title he assumed in 1853 and henceforth known as Iron Eyes. It was Big Elk who after a visit to Washington foresaw the passing of the old life and urged his people to prepare for the new.

Big Elk realized that tepees must make way for frame houses and two years after Iron Eyes became chief the latter had the tribe migrate to the present reservation, where an Indian village near the Missouri was laid out and frame houses erected. That primitive village near the Blackbird Hills of Nebraska and modeled by Iron Eyes from the near-by villages of white men, was nicknamed by the older Omahas, who still clung to their tepees, "the village of make-believe white men."

In that village Carey was born, though as he said: "My people have always lived in this vicinity and roamed near and far in the buffalo hunts. Why one time my brother Francis walked 100 miles in 24 hours to find traces of a herd of bison that our people might have food, and he was successful, too," showing in his tones family pride in this brotherly achievement. Then straightening to his full height, he added:

"We Omahas are proud of the fact that we have never lifted a hand against the white man."

Take Things for the Best

Today, as for many years past, the Omahas are farmers and though at the end of the season expenses are not sometimes met they are very stoical about present conditions and Carey remarked:

"It is no worse for us than our white neighbors who are farmers."

Like all Indians of the best type, Carey is honesty itself and believes in the honesty of others, even after having bought some property for $5000 and then found it so heavily mortgaged that he didn't own a bit of it. It was a white man who sold it to him.

But to get back to the subject of Indian giving. Carey says that if an Indian has a child four or five years old, an honored man of the tribe may give a ceremonial for it, something like a christening. Carey has three children so honored. There is much etiquette involved in the procedure which is always the same.

First the venerable Omaha makes known his intention of conferring this distinction upon Carey's child. Next the relatives of Carey gather to see whether it will be possible to accept, for it means the presentation of many gifts to this Omaha who is known for the time being as "father."

Feasts follow when the presents to be given are discussed, a horse from one, $100 from another. Finally, there is the special ceremonial when the Omahas appear in their gala attire and this "father" is given the presents decided upon, enough to keep him in affluence if he only kept them instead of giving them away later to another Omaha.

Then early the next morning after the ceremonial, Carey's child is taken to the tepee of the "father." Special moccasins are put upon its feet; its face is painted; it is adorned with necklaces, and the "father" makes a prayer to Wakonda, the Infinite One, to guide the child over the four hills of life—infancy, youth, manhood and old age, ending:

Long and Happy Life

"May the good Wakonda cause the sun, moon, stars to rise over your head until you have reached the fourth hill of life at fourscore years and ten."

"So," remarked Carey, "in return for the many and valuable gifts my child is assured of a long and happy life."

More common than this intricate ceremony is the presentation from one Omaha to another of a very small buckskin bag hardly more than an inch in length and filled with dried grasses. Such a bag given to an Omaha just before the annual celebration means that the recipient must present the giver a horse or some equally valuable present sometime during the annual celebration. In return, the one who gives such a bag must stand by the receiver through thick and thin. Carey explained that one time he was given nine such little bags and during the celebration gave away nine of his best horses.

It happened, however, that not long afterward his crops failed and he lost his money and the Omahas who had sent him those nine little bags came to his aid and gave him money and horses, so that the presentation of that little buckskin bag is not as one-sided as it appears.

At the 10-day annual celebration the writer attended, not missing a single event from early morning until midnight, it was wonderful to watch the presentation of gifts. One night there was a pause. Two Indians leading a horse walked up to the master of ceremonies, who called out a name. The Indian summoned went forward and received the present; then the next gift was presented.

Guests Cannot Give

Horses, blankets, beautiful bead work were literally showered upon the Omahas by one another. The Sioux guests, the Poncas and the solitary white guest all received but could not give, as it would be a breach of hospitality.

Although the tribe has a governor, that summer Carey's advice was asked. A typical Indian, Carey said modestly:

"I do what I can to help my people."

That holds true of his wife Phoebe who is ready at any time to open her house for a feast that means much cooking, late hours and the cleaning of her house thoroughly before and after the event.

To give what one can afford, then to give even more and last of all to give until one has literally nothing more to give seems to be the Omaha's motto. Whether in the matter of hospitality or in elaborate and costly presents, giving is a word of which the Omahas in general and Carey and Phoebe LaFlesche in particular know the meaning.

Freight Increases Cause Congestion At Commonwealth Pier

Commonwealth Pier, the state-built and controlled ocean terminal in South Boston, is a busy place these days.

It is piled high with great bales and bags of wool, wooden cases of canned fruits, vegetables, bags of beans from California much too large for the boys to use in a game of bean bag, and scores of other products. Both upper and lower levels virtually are packed with such cargo that arrives by steamer faster than teams and trucks can haul it away. Even the covered archway entrance to the pier on the upper level, where the buses used to wind through traffic, now is an "open-air warehouse," for the moment.

Never before in the 20-odd years of the pier's existence has so much freight been handled there as at present, it is stated. Steamers using the pier regularly are unable to discharge cargo there now, owing to the congestion and are diverted to other terminals. The American Hawaiian Line officials have found it necessary to unload part of their cargoes at the Wiggin Terminal, in Charlestown, and part at the Army Base, South Boston, owing to conditions at their regular discharging space at Commonwealth Pier.

This company chartered the steamer Golden Hind to assist their regular fleet of vessels in moving the tremendous quantities of freight from the Pacific to the Atlantic seacoasts. The Golden Hind is due in Boston about July 31, with 1300 tons of wool and other cargo, and arrangements just have been made to unload the vessel at the Army Base because of lack of room on Commonwealth Pier.

Better Maritime Trade Benefits Ship Chandlers

Ship chandlers and supply men of Boston are happy!

More ships are arriving and sailing from this port just now and each is a potential customer for the wares of these merchants.

More bunkers were taken aboard ship at Boston in June than in May—both oil and coal—by vessels in both the foreign and the domestic trades. Coal increased from 60 tons used by vessels in the foreign trade in May to 315 tons in June, while oil jumped from 36,179 barrels in May to 46,618 barrels in June.

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MECHANICAL Refrigerators ...a modern marvel
Can you imagine what your grandmother would have said—that is, unless your grandmother is a very young grandmother—if someone had told her that her granddaughter, or perhaps her daughter, would have a spotless white enameled steel refrigerator that would never have to be filled with ice, that would never have to watched—that she would never have to fuss with drip pans or mops, and that she could leave her home for a week-end at the seashore and come back and find her food in perfect condition and her refrigerator as cold as when she left it?
She would have said "fiddlesticks" or "nonsense" or "impossible." And then if she had been told that not only would you not have to put ice into it, but that you could take all the ice you needed *out of it*—that it would actually make for you a constant supply of beautiful ice cubes for iced tea and ice water and lemonade—well—Grandmamma would have said, "You're spoofing me," or words that meant that in Grandmamma's day.
The modern electric refrigerator and the gas and water refrigerator may not be as incomprehensible as the radio, perhaps, but they are certainly to be counted among the marvels of scientific development of this wonderful twentieth century. And the most amazing thing is that nearly everybody can own one—in fact, that a modern automatic refrigerator is a real household economy. They cost next to nothing to operate, and even their first cost can be so spread out as to scarcely be missed in the household budgeting. You can buy any one of the several famous makes at Strawbridge & Clothier's on the Deferred Payment plan if you wish to extend the payments over a considerable period of time.
Come in and see them. All are thoroughly reliable and completely up to date, the gas and water system as well as the electric. The selection is a matter of personal preference after you look into the construction and details and conveniences of each.
The General Electric Refrigerator is, as you know, famous everywhere. More than a million and a half of the G. E. Monitor top refrigerators have been sold, and every owner would be glad to tell you about its care-free performance, its quiet low-cost operation, its sealed-in steel mechanism, requiring no attention whatever, not even oiling. The new flat top models now included in the General Electric line have been built to suit exactly the demand for popular prices and immediate economy without any sacrifice of quality, as exhaustive tests have proved. The prices of G. E. Refrigerators range from $115.50 for a flat top style with 4 cubic feet capacity, to $340 for a monitor top model with 8 and three-tenths cubic feet of space.
The Frigidaire is another famous electric refrigerator, revealing new achievements in beauty, convenience, quality and economy. The statement that it uses no more electric current than one ordinary lamp bulb is, we believe, conservative. These new Frigidaires embody many new features of convenience and many improvements in general efficiency. The prices range from $99.50, with 4 cubic feet of space, to $410 with 15 cubic feet.
The Electrolux is another of the famous refrigerators at Strawbridge & Clothier's. It is marvelously simple—a tiny gas flame and a tiny flow of water take the place of all moving parts. They circulate a liquid refrigerant that is hermetically sealed in rigid steel. It is easily installed in any home—connections for gas and water are very simple. It is noiseless, free from trouble, safe, makes plenty of ice cubes and lasts indefinitely. The prices range from $99 for a model with 6 and nine-tenths square feet of shelf area, with 3 ice trays and freezing 36 ice cubes, to $244 for a model containing 18 and 1-10th square feet of shelf area, and freezing 70 ice cubes.
The Faraday is another splendid refrigerator operated by the gas and water method—in fact, this is the principle discovered more than a century ago by Michael Faraday, an English scientist, now successfully applied to practical household refrigeration. Faraday prices range from $99 to $169. See all these refrigerators on the fifth floor, and find out how easy it is to own one.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Philadelphia

Almost 500,000 Workers Back On Jobs During June

Labor Secretary Reports Pay Rolls Rose 11 Per Cent in Same Period

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—Almost 500,000 workers found jobs in the United States during June, while total pay rolls rose 11 per cent, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced today, coupling the heartening news with a warning against overoptimism and speculative production.

Miss Perkins estimated that as a result of the pick-up $9,000,000 more went into the pockets of wage earners during one week in June than in the corresponding week in May, most of which sum was put into circulation immediately through purchases and payments of long overdue debts.

As she presented figures showing that employment and pay rolls have gained for the third successive month, reaching the point where they were during March, 1932, the peak of last year, the Secretary of Labor added, "We must not draw the conclusion that it is all over."

Employment in the manufacturing industries increased 7 per cent between May and June, a period when there is usually a decline, statistics from the Bureau of Labor statistics reveal. Increases in the non-manufacturing industries and in agriculture and in railroad transportation were also described as "gratifying." About 400,000 workers returned to jobs in manufacturing industries and 100,000 in non-manufacturing.

The increase in employment in June combined with the increases of 1.6 per cent in April and 4.8 per cent in May represents a gain of 14 per cent in employment since the bank holiday in March. These combined increases have brought the level of employment in June to the highest point in the last 15 months.

The broadness of the current expansion is indicated by the fact that all but 10 of the 89 separate manufacturing industries covered reported increases in employment while 80 reported increases in pay rolls over the month interval.

Wage rate increases between May 15 and June 15 were reported by 350 manufacturing establishments in 46 industries. A total of 213,444 workers were affected by these wage rate increases, which average 8.8 per cent. The number of employees affected by decreases in wage rates was the smallest reported since March, 1930.

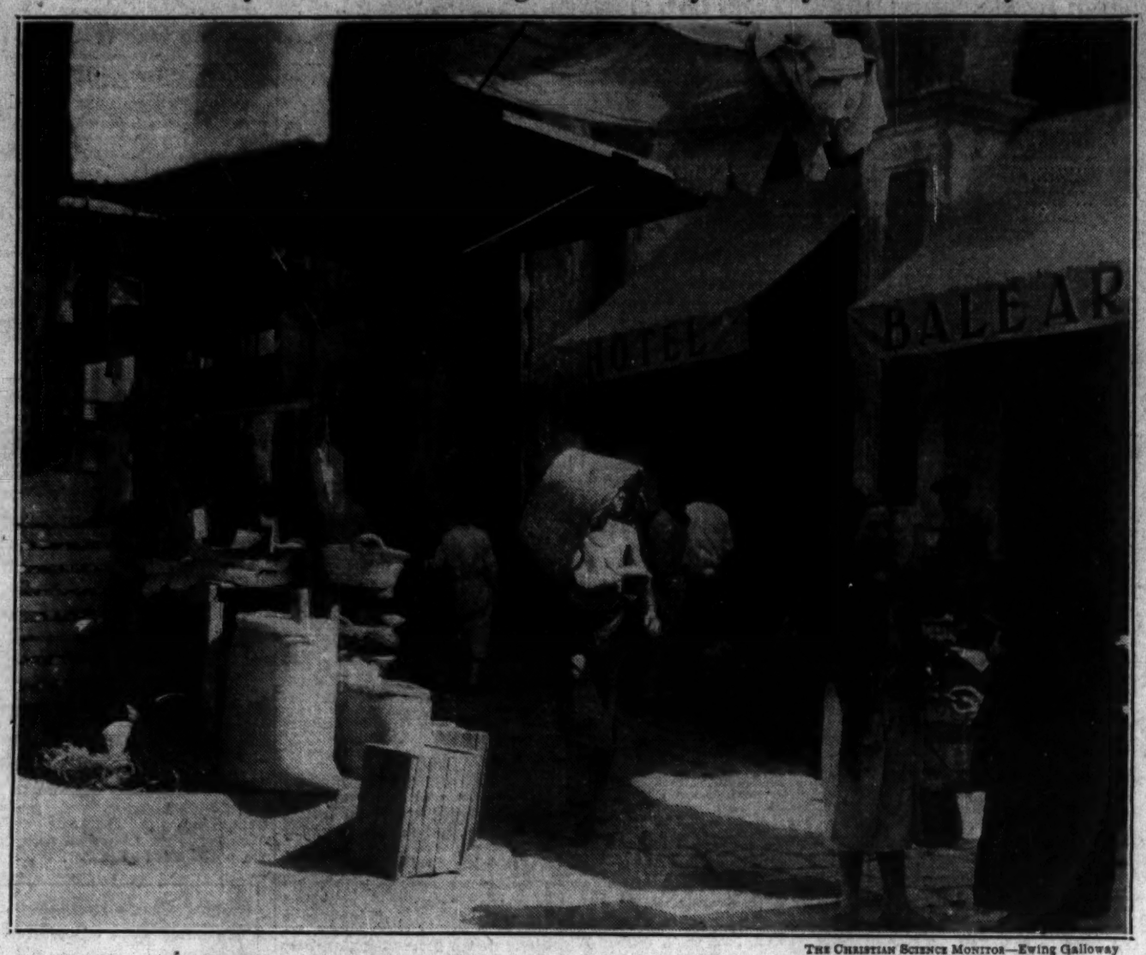
"But we must not allow ourselves to overlook the fact that we are far from being out of the woods," Miss Perkins declared, pointing out that the number of wage earners on factory pay rolls in June of this year was only 63 per cent of the average for 1926 and for every $10 paid out in weekly wages in 1926 by the plants surveyed only $4.31 was paid in June, 1933.

To keep employment on the up grade, Miss Perkins warned, the purchasing power of the 40,000,000 wage earners must be increased so that they will be able to consume the increased output which is flowing from the factories.

Elks Back Recovery Laws

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19 (AP)—The Grand Lodge of the Order of Elks yesterday pledged itself to make efforts to restore prosperity and contentment in America. Under the leadership of Mr. Walter P. Meier of Seattle, elected grand exalted ruler at the national convention, the lodge threw its membership solidly behind all reconstruction measures.

No Hurry Here, and Living Costs Only Thirty Cents a Day



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

STREET IN MAJORCA'S CAPITAL

Typical Glimpse of City Life in Palma, on Sunny Shores of Famous Mediterranean Island Off Spain.

Majorca Interrupts a Smile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palma, Majorca

Majorca's capital has been in a ferment over the criticisms of a foreign newspaper correspondent. Ruffling of the island's native calm is a rare event—or was before Majorca was "discovered" by the tourist.

Charges that Palma's residents are remiss in their hospitality, or at least that their homes and hotels are lacking in comfort might well ruffle a far less hospitable race than the Mallorquins on their sunny Mediterranean isle.

But, as Majorca's friends say, do you expect up-to-date luxury on 30 cents a day, or Ritz-Carlton fare on $2.40 a day (room and three meals) at the best hotel, or on 56 cents a day in a pension? Nor will modern American comforts and plumbing be found in the furnished house you can get for $25 a month.

But drop for a while your luxury standard of living. Take what Majorca offers and life on the secluded isle will begin to smile as the Mallorquins wear a perpetual smile.

The Mallorquins, although beginning to learn the gentle art of exploiting the visitor, have always been a contented, courteous, hard-working people, not interested in money. They have avoided the modern rush for wealth, and its unpleasant consequences. There is no unemployment.

What it lacks in big-city comforts it makes good in its perpetual sunshine, its balmy air and deep-blue sea, its luxuriant olive, pines and orange groves, its old-world street scenes and the lively chattering of evening promenaders on the Rambla. Life on the island is an outdoor life.

For the visitor, jaded with the superabundance of western comforts, there may even be a refreshing sense of ease and relaxation in the clean, plain living in those squat, Moorish, whitewashed dwellings, with their pink roofs above, their green patios below and the easy-going Mallorquins within.

Such at least is the impression that this secluded isle gives to the majority of its visitors.

Grand Opera, Served With Elephants And Garnished With Camels, Is Coming

Grand opera fading away? Nonsense. Tomorrow night the City of Boston—with all its reservoir of culture that the Mayor's billboards tell about—will open up 30,000 seats at Braves Field, for one of the most amazing operatic spectacles in all its history. And if that were not evidence enough to confound the critics, the story is told that 100,000 citizens of the realm sat open-mouthed, through a similar performance of Verdi's Aida in Chicago, some time back.

But how? In the name of all the major and minor chords, how? The answer is blazoned on the billboards—in type of flaming red. There will be oxen, if you please; oxen in the triumphal procession. And camels. And, believe it or not, elephants! Elephants, no less! All the glories that were Egypt. Not mere men with sound of footsteps lost in the thundering music, but the colossus of the jungle and the ship of the desert.

Sheer genius, it is. Opera and circus combined! Each by the other made complete, so it would seem. Circus lifted up out of its bare canvas and sawdust and clothed in all the purple panoply of princes. Opera—once rashly called grand—now taking on the true grandeur that is Verdi's music, and staging a spectacle for the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people!

And the possibilities! Consider a Ringmaster entering with topper shined within an inch of its existence—not onto sawdust, but into the columnar mysteries of an Egyptian temple. "La-dieeees and Geentle-men! You are about to wit-ness the most col-los-sal, the most breath-tak-ing, the most stu-pendeous spec-ta-cle in allll the woorrld!" Whereupon, there would be a long drawn chord in b-flat major from the assembled dignitaries of the symphony orchestra.

Then the introduction of Aïda: an equally amazing crescendo of panegyrics and ebullience at which Aïda could run lightly onto the stage for a bow. Let us hope—oh let us sincerely hope—that for the dignity of the occasion the ringmaster shall not forget himself upon introducing the diva. That in the throes of the mighty adjective which would cap the climax of his mounting speech, he shall not forget and point off sidewise, without looking—at his great and faithful elephant!

If only Verdi could be here. Such music as the triumphal march was never written for the puny weight of men. It cries out for just such pomp and elephantstance as this. Now it can draw all the people—and their peanuts and their popcorn and their chewing gum—unless the diet of the elephants in their new dignity should make caviar more in order. Certain it is that as long as Mary Garden directed the Chicago Opera, there would be no competition from elephants; no doubt about that. But this, so say the press notices, is a new Chicago Opera company.

It has no inhibitions. It has the nerve to hire 30,000 seats in Braves field. And it has pachyderms, which even now are on their way in huge underslung trucks, perhaps squinting out at billboards of their Boston début with all of the hauteur which tradition permits to temperamental opera stars. More power to them. The circus has put on the mantle of centuries of operatic tradition. And the opera, if a little more good humored fun is permitted, has become a circus. Sound the trumpets! Let the show go on!

Future Colleges Expected to Rival High School Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Foreseeing the day when colleges will be as common as high schools and every young man and woman with the desire and the capacity for study will have an opportunity to continue learning beyond the present prescribed periods, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, the new chancellor of New York University, holds that this expansion is necessary in big industrial centers in order that those who are now idle may get the training industry wants and should have.

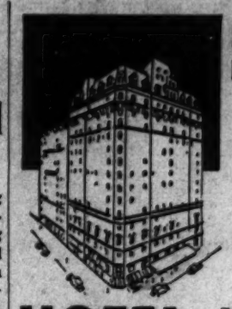
Seeing reporters at his home yesterday for the first time since he took office on July 1, Dr. Chase, who comes to his new post from the presidency of the University of Illinois, said in answer to questions that cutting school budgets could be carried too far and that college athletics should not be the major objective of educational institutions.

"New York University is in a very plastic state, in my opinion," said Dr. Chase in outlining the future of the institution. "It has been growing fast, and at the same time becoming more and more of an integrated whole. The thing that attracts me about it is its unique situation. Ninety per cent of its students are from the metropolitan area, and therefore, it has an especially big job serving that area.

"It must meet the problem of education in an immense industrial center, which today is really the problem of youth in its late teens. The high school years ago met the problem, then equally pressing, of youth in its early teens, simply by giving that much more education to everyone. I think the university is about to repeat the same feat that the high school has already performed."

Dr. Chase, a New Englander and a Dartmouth graduate, spoke from his long experience in guiding educational institutions, first as president of the University of North Carolina from 1910 to 1930, and then as president of the University of Illinois.

He saw the need for a new type of education, in which "the social sciences will occupy a far greater place, and courses of a general nature, especially scientific courses, will be offered."



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"My goodness, I don't see how I ever put up with the old-fashioned way of heating water. I never realized how much thought and energy I was wasting, tending the heater and trying to plan ahead to have hot water ready when I wanted it. In spite of all my effort, there were always times when I wanted it and didn't have it.

"But now it's a great thrill for all of us, with a modern automatic gas water heater which produces plenty of hot water — inexpensively too — at the mere turn of a faucet. You ought to hear Jim sing in the bathroom in the morning! Don't tell him I told you, but he's a lot more cheerful in the morning since he has stopped fussing about hot water for shaving. Washing dishes, taking baths, laundering, so many things seem easier now. I know that even when a hot water bag is wanted in the middle of the night it can be filled right out of the faucet."

Automatic gas water heaters are most economical; they burn just enough fuel to heat the water you use, without either waste or stinginess. There are heaters of all sizes, priced low and sold on the easy-payment plan.

Modern gas ranges and gas refrigerators are automatic and economical too. The modern kitchen is the automatic gas kitchen.

THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

Great American Servant — THE BETTER WAY

Californians Dominate Play At Essex C. C.

Five Advance to Quarter-final—Doubles Down to the Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 19—Five of the eight players advancing to the quarterfinal round in the ninth annual Essex Country Club women's invitation lawn tennis tournament here are Californians, three of them being among the first 10 ranked players in the United States. The other players advancing hail from Orange, N. J., Brookline, Mass., and Philadelphia.

Miss Marble vs. Miss Miller

Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, winner of the singles during Longwood Bowl Week, put Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., out of the tourney with the loss of one game, while Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles won a three-set battle from Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, for the questionable honor of meeting Miss Marble in the next round. Miss Miller's match lasted for more than two hours against the Simmons College (Boston) graduate, who, after taking the first set, led 4—1 and 30-love in the second before Miss Miller, who ranks No. 16 in the women's list and No. 3 in the junior, nationally, could strike a winning stride.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., fifth ranking player in the country, scored a straight-set victory over Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 6—3, while Jane Sharp, another Californian, from Pasadena, had to play extra games in the first set to defeat Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, the Southwestern champion, who is playing on grass this season for the first time. The score was 9—7, 6—3.

Sarah Palfrey Advances

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, the third seeded player, one place ahead of Miss Cruickshank, turned in a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., the United States junior champion.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles star who ranks No. 3 in the country and who is seeded No. 1 ahead of Miss Marble, had a three-set battle with Dr. Esther Bartosh, another Los Angeles player, but won at 6—2, 3—6, 6—1. Miss Babcock was in good form during the first and third sets but found herself over-driving the baseline in the second set.

Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., won a three-set affair with Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia, winning the match after dropping the second set. The score: 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4.

Two rounds of doubles were played yesterday afternoon with all four of the seeded teams advancing easily. The summary:

Essex Country Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament
Singles—Third Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 9—7, 6—3.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike defeated Mrs. N. W. Rio and Mrs. A. T. Sortwell, 6—0, 6—2.

Frances S. Herron and Bonnie R. Miller defeated Serita Bartlett and Isabel Lawrence, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Katharine Winthrop defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Walter Trumbull defeated Emily A. Lincoln and Fanny Goodyear, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Carolin Babcock and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Frank H Godfrey and Mrs. George R. Harding, 6—2, 6—1.

Theodosia Smith and Anne Page defeated Helen L. Jones and Joanna O. Palfrey, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris and Virginia Cross defeated Alice Burrage and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw Jr., 7—5, 6—0.

Alice C. Francis and Helen Fulton defeated Frances Fabyan and Barbara Stevens, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Alice I. Marble defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and Cecilia Riegel, 6—2, 6—4.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith and Mrs. William Endicott, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike defeated Frances S. Herron and Bonnie R. Miller, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. George Wightman and Katharine Winthrop defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, 6—1, 6—1.

Caroline Babcock and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Theodosia Smith and Anne Page, 6—2, 6—2.

Alice C. Francis and Helen Fulton defeated Virginia Cross and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, 6—3, 6—4.

Virginia B. Rice and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Eunice Dean and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, 7—5, 6—2.

Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick defeated Dorrance H. Chase and Marjorie L. Sachs, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Chimon Wins for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 19—A Canadian boat for the first time won the race to Mackinac in the cruising division of the Chicago Yacht Club's twenty-sixth annual event, when Chimon of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto came in first yesterday. It beat out the favorite, Malabar X, a winner of the New York-to-Bermuda race, and Quick Silver 2d. Chimon's elapsed time was 63h. 51m. 29s., its corrected time 61h. 22m. 50s. This was nine hours better than Malabar's time. It is owned by Henry K. Hill, who sailed with it. This is the first time a foreign challenger has won the race. Canada's sailing prowess was made noteworthy by its double victory this year, since Bluenose of Nova Scotia captured the open-division race the day before. The Port Huron-Mackinac race was taken by Baccarat of Detroit on corrected time.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	60	39	.606
Birmingham	55	47	.539
New Orleans	51	45	.531
Nashville	52	46	.531
Chattanooga	51	49	.510
Atlanta	46	53	.465
Knoxville	43	52	.453
Little Rock	36	63	.364

Results July 18

Birmingham 6, Little Rock 4.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 4.

Giants Easily Best Cincinnati to Hold Margin in National

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	33	.598
Chicago	49	40	.551
Pittsburgh	46	38	.548
St. Louis	45	41	.523
Boston	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	36	46	.439
Philadelphia	37	48	.435
Cincinnati	36	51	.414

Results July 18

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
New York 14, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 8.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 4.

The New York Giants pounded Cincinnati pitching for 19 hits and a 14-to-1 victory yesterday to maintain their 3½-game lead over the second-place Chicago Cubs in the National League baseball race. The Giants had no difficulty whatever defeating the Reds, as base hits were plentiful and Hal Schumacher had his usual day in the box. Johnny Vergez settled the game in the first inning by hitting his tenth home run of the campaign with the bases full. Larry Benton was Cincinnati's starting pitcher, but he did not even last the first inning. Frey and Rixey followed.

Lonnie Warneke was his usual self yesterday at Wrigley Field and the Chicago Cubs kept pace with the Giants by beating the Boston Braves, 4 to 1. The tall right-hander yielded only seven hits, which he kept well scattered. Boston's only run crossed the plate in the eighth inning as a result of an error. Ben Cantwell pitched most of the game for the Braves and also allowed only seven safeties, but was not as effective as Warneke in the pinches. Cuyler hit a double and single for the Cubs and batted in a pair of runs. Hartnett hit a homer.

The Pittsburgh Pirates won their third straight game from Brooklyn yesterday by the score of 11 to 8, but had to come from behind to do it. The contest was a slugging affair, with the Dodgers outhitting the Pirates, 15 to 11. The Dodgers piled up a six-run lead in the fifth inning, but Van Mungo was unable to hold this advantage. Waite Hoyt pitched the last four innings, drove in two runs and was given credit for the victory. Floyd Vaughan led the Pittsburgh attack with a double and three singles in five times up.

Dizzy Dean had one of his good days yesterday and the St. Louis Cardinals triumphed over Philadelphia, 9 to 4. Dean was touched for nine hits, most of which he kept scattered. The Cardinals hit the ball hard, George Watkins leading the assault with three out of four. Chuck Klein accounted for one of Philadelphia's runs with his eighteenth homer of the season. Jackson started in the box for the Phillies and lasted until the sixth.

At Cincinnati

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	14	19	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries — Schumacher and Mancuso, Richards; Benton, Frey, Rixey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Moran. Time—1h. 48m.

At Chicago

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Cantwell, Mangum and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—1h. 28m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	x	11	11	0
Brooklyn	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	15	2

Batteries—Chagnon, Harris, Hoyt and Grace; Mungo, Shaute, Ryan, Thurston and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 14m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	x	9	14	1
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Jackson, Liska, Moore and Davis. Losing pitcher—Jackson. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Quigley. Time—1h. 53m.

Golfers Return to New York

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Three members of the American Ryder Cup golf team, Craig Wood, beaten for the British open championship in a playoff with F. Densmore Shute, Gene Sarazen, former British and American open champion, and Leo H. Diegel, along with the Australian professional, Joe H. Kirkwood, arrived home yesterday in the liner Majestic with only Diegel planning to enter the Professional Golfers' Association championship at Milwaukee starting Aug. 8. Wood, Kirkwood, and Sarazen all joined with Shute, and Walter C. Hagen, Ryder Cup captain, in agreeing that the August date was too early and would interfere with arrangements previously made on the supposition that the professional championship would be played as usual in September this year. Shute and Hagen cabled the professional headquarters in Chicago their regrets from England.

Manager Killefer Resigns

ST. LOUIS, July 19 (AP)—Bill Killefer, manager of the St. Louis Browns, today telegraphed his resignation from Washington. President Phil Ball announced Al Sothoron, who has been coach, would act as manager temporarily. President Ball said he would take steps to obtain a new manager in a few days. Ball had no comment on Killefer's resignation, but it has been no secret that he was displeased with the showing of the Browns, who are in last place in the American League. Ball announced last Saturday that Killefer was through "as far as signing players or formulating plans for the Browns is concerned."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	55	35	.611
Minneapolis	51	43	.543
Indianapolis	47	43	.522
St. Paul	50	46	.521
Toledo	45	49	.479
Louisville	44	48	.478
Milwaukee	39	50	.438
Kansas City	40	57	.412

Results July 18

Columbus 14, Kansas City 4.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 9, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 4.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	61	39	.610
Rochester	58	42	.580
Toronto	55	44	.556
Baltimore	52	51	.505
Montreal	48	51	.485
Albany	45	55	.450
Buffalo	45	56	.446
Jersey City	35	61	.365

Results July 18

Buffalo 12, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 7, Albany 6.
Newark 11, Toronto 0.
Rochester 1, Jersey City 0.

Miss Hicks Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLANDOME, L. I., July 18 — Helen L. Hicks of the Rockaway Hunting Club, and United States champion in 1931, won the qualifying-round gold medal in the women's golf championship of New York State at the Plandome Golf Club course, yesterday, with a brilliant card of 72, only one stroke over the men's professional and amateur record for the course. Her card was eight strokes better than that turned in by Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, who finished second.

Cricket Match Drawn

LEICESTER, Eng., July 19 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between the touring British West Indies eleven and Leicester, tail-end county team, was drawn last night when the time limit prevented completion of the second innings.

Aiken Knights Score Victory In Polo Series

Defeat Roslyn 8 to 4 in the National Junior Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD WESTBURY, N. Y., July 19—The national junior championships got under way at last, two days late, yesterday afternoon, with Aiken Knights scoring an easy first-round victory over Roslyn, which included two of the high-goal players of the Southwest, the Texans, Cecil Smith and H. W. Williams.

It was fine combination play, and superior horses that really accounted for the 8-to-4 victory. The two Bostwick brothers, on whose field the game was played, were better mounted, and whenever they got the ball free, they could seldom be overtaken. Stewart B. Iglehart, in their support, was also effective in feeding them, and this helped much, while the remainder of the Roslyn four were hardly up to the standard required in the championships. Smith played well, scoring three of the four goals credited to Roslyn, but was never able to get his team within hailing distance of the younger group.

The delay caused a rearrangement of the play of the tourney. The remaining first-round match, between Sands Point and Wartnaby, will be staged this evening at Sands Point, with a second round match at Meadow Brook, between the Meadow Brook Ramblers and Aurora. Great Neck has withdrawn, so there are only two more second-round matches, both to be played next Sunday, with Hurricanes at Sands Point, against the winners of today's game there, while Aknusti will meet the Knights at Meadow Brook. One semifinal will be played next Tuesday at Meadow Brook, in which United States Army, defending champion, will make its début, and the other on Wednesday at Sands Point. The final will remain at Sands Point for Sunday, July 30.

It was also announced that instead of the customary revision of the handicaps just prior to the open championships, an immediate readjustment would be announced following a meeting of the committee to be held today. This cannot affect the junior championship already begun, but will apply to all tourneys begun after the announcement, including East-West matches at Chicago. The summary:

United States Junior Polo Championships
First Round—At Bostwick Field

Pos.	AIKEN KNIGHTS	ROSLYN
No. 1	G. H. Bostwick	Mahlon Kemmerer
No. 2	Dunbar Bostwick	Cecil Smith
No. 3	Stewart B. Iglehart	H. W. Williams
Back	John R. Fell	Joseph Schiff

Score—Aiken Knights 8, Roslyn 4. Goals—Aiken Knights: G. H. Bostwick 4, Dunbar Bostwick 3, Fell; Roslyn: Smith 3, Williams. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Navy Teams Do Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 19—Taking part in 119 contests during the last academic year, the athletic teams of the United States Naval Academy had a very successful record. They won 85 contests, tied 3 and lost 31. Two intercollegiate championships were won, the gymnastic team and the waterpolo teams being the title winners, while the soccer team won seven games and tied one and was listed on even terms with the University of Pennsylvania as intercollegiate leaders. Sixteen different sports were engaged in.

Porreca Wins Public Links Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., July 19—Louis Porreca of Teterboro won the metropolitan district public links golf championship at the Teterboro Golf Course Club yesterday by defeating Bernard L. Kahn of Mosholu, 4 and 3. It is the first time a New Jersey player has won the title.

Yankees Take Lead Again by Defeating Chicago White Sox

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	30	.643
Washington	53	31	.631
Philadelphia	43	41	.512
Chicago	42	43	.494
Detroit	41	45	.477
Cleveland	41	47	.466
Boston	35	49	.417
St. Louis	34	57	.374

Results July 18

Cleveland 2, Boston 1.
New York 9, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.

Led by a rookie outfielder, the New York Yankees climbed back into first place in the American League baseball race yesterday by defeating the Chicago White Sox by 9 to 4. It was New York's ninth straight victory and put the club one full contest ahead of the Washington Senators, who were beaten by the St. Louis Browns. Fred Walker, young centerfielder and leadoff man, hit a single, double and homer for the Yanks, driving in five runs. He also accepted five chances in the field. Johnny Allen pitched most of the game for the winners, but weakened in the ninth and Wilcy Moore finished. Ted Lyons worked seven innings for the losers.

The last-place Browns handed the Senators a 4-to-3 defeat yesterday and knocked Joe Cronin's boys out of first place. The Senators got into trouble in the very first inning when a pair of errors helped the Browns to three of their four runs. Jack Russell pitched the entire game for the losers and should have won. George Blaeholder started for the Browns, lasted seven innings and was given credit for the victory. Goslin and Manager Cronin each connected with three safeties for Washington, one of Goslin's being a homer.

Successive home runs by Stone and Fox in the eighth inning yesterday gave the Detroit Tigers the runs they needed to defeat Philadelphia, 5 to 2. Prior to that rally, the two clubs had battled on about even terms, with Vic Sorrell pitching against George Walberg. Both men went the route, the former allowing six hits and the latter nine. Walberg came through with two of the Philadelphia safeties and drove in a run. The triumph put Detroit within 1½ games of the fourth-place Chicago White Sox.

A pair of home runs featured Cleveland's 2-to-1 victory over Boston yesterday at Fenway Park. Smead Jolley gave the Red Sox an early lead by hitting one of Monte Pearson's pitches into the right field bleachers in the third inning, but in the seventh Hale tied the score with a drive over the left field fence. Boss drove in Pearson with the winning run in the eighth. The Red Sox threatened in the ninth, but Mel Harder relieved Pearson and stopped the rally. Brown pitched well for the losers. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	x	9	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	12	0

Batteries—Allen, Moore and Dickey; Lyons, Gregory and Berry. Winning pticher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—2h. 20m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	10	2

Batteries—Blaeholder, Gray and Shea; Russell and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 47m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	9	1
Philaedlphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Walberg and Cochrane Umpires—Geisel and Dinneen. Time—1h. 45m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	0
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Pearson, Harder and Pytlak; Brown, Kline and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Pearson. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Kolls and Moriarty. Time—1h. 30m.

By-Plays

Track Meets of the Highest Order

WHEN it comes to track and field sports, there are no meets quite like those which are held between the combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge and the combined teams of Harvard and Yale and those against the combined Cornell-Princeton teams. Two of those meets have recently been held in the United States and in each case the competition was not only of the highest order, but the good fellowship which prevailed among the various contestants could not have been improved upon. Even though the competition should be far below the high standard which has always been maintained, the meets would be worth while just for the sportsmanship which they engender among the competitions

It is certain that no previous year has produced such fine competition in these two meets as prevailed this year. The meet at Princeton will long stand out as the greatest due to the remarkable running of Jack E. Lovelock of Oxford and William R. Bonthron of Princeton. When two runners can stage such a wonderful mile as these two athletes put on to make a new world's record and then one of them can come back in about two hours and win the half-mile and break the meet record for that event, nothing more should be asked for. But this was not all, as six other meet records were broken.

The meet against Harvard and Yale did not produce any world's record, but six of the meet records were bettered and two others tied. This meet was so close that it took second places to decide the winner. The next time these competitions are held they will take place in England and they will undoubtedly produce the same fine fellowship and high-grade competition that have marked their predecessors.

Soccer

The popular theory that there is money in soccer is borne out by the recently published accounts of the English Football Association for the 1932-33 season. They show that the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium yielded a net profit of £5177, and that the international match between England and Austria at Stamford Bridge produced £1632. The England-Ireland clash at Blackpool showed a profit of £1217, the three amateur international matches together brought in £1013, and the final and replay for the Football Association Amateur Cup realised £485. One way and another, the balance sheet shows a comfortable little surplus of £133,672.

Workers as Well

Two distinguished sporting figures from St. Paul's School, London—H. M. Garland-Wells and C. Komarakul-na-Nagara—proceeded recently to degrees at Oxford University. Garland-Wells, a cricket and Association football Blue who has played for England's amateur eleven in the international series, became a Master of Arts, while Nagara, coxswain of the unsuccessful crew in the boat-race with Cambridge this year, received the insignia of Bachelor of Arts. Garland-Wells has a big reputation for both cricket and soccer. At the summer game he played for Surrey County, after leaving Oxford, and at soccer he has kept goal (as an amateur) for Clapton Orient, a professional club now operating in the southern section of the third division of the English League.

The Swordsmen of Stowe

Stowe School, in Buckinghamshire County—an English public school of comparatively recent foundation—has built up a great reputation for fencing. At the 1933 public schools championships, representatives from this establishment won all the three competitions. J. W. Cheyne took the foils and saber events, a double success that has never been achieved before, and the épée bouts, included for the first time this year, resulted in favor of J. E. Mansfield. Mansfield becomes the first holder of a cup presented by J. F. de Amodio, an "old boy" of Stowe who is now captain of the Oxford University Club. Two years ago, the whole of the Oxford team, as well as a reserve, were Stowe "old boys," and, in addition, so were two of the opposing Cambridge team. Until quite recently, the Stowe team had remained immune from defeat by other school sides for a period of seven years.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson Leads Chess Field

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Points Lost
J. D. Matheson, West Point	7½	1½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	6½	1½
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	6½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	6½	2½
M. C. Stark, Harvard	5½	3½
H. D. Cutler, New York	4	3
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	4	5
J. J. Naviski, Maine	3½	5½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	3	5
H. E. Valk, Wisconsin	2½	6½
Robert W. Wilson, Hillside	2	7
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	9

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 19—The intercollegiate tournament for the world's fair intercollegiate chess championship reached the semifinal today. The honors will be worked out between Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point, now leading the field; Nathan Beckhardt of the College of the City of New York; Willis E. Lamb Jr., of California; and Vladimir Grigorieff of Chicago.

In the ninth round Beckhardt of New York beat Grigorieff in his best style. He then gained another half point through a draw with Harold D. Cutler of New York University in their game adjourned from the seventh round.

The result is that Beckhardt, tied with Lamb for second place, is within striking distance of Lieutenant Matheson. Beckhardt and Lamb hope to be able to play off their unfinished game from the eighth round some time tonight. It is thought that they are likely to draw, the adjourned position being fairly even. Lamb, by picking up two points, gave California a look in. He first defeated E. M. Borsodi of Yale and then defeated M. C. Stark of Harvard in their adjourned game. Stark, after winning 5½ points in the first six rounds, suddenly finds himself out of the race.

World's Fair Intercollegiate Chess Championship—Seventh Round

W. E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated M. C. Stark, Harvard.

Ninth Round

H. D. Cutler, New York, defeated R. E. Carlson, Northwestern.

W. E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated E. M. Borsodi, Yale.

N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y., defeated Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson, West Point, defeated M. R. Stark, Harvard.

Seymour Osher, Illinois, defeated R. W. Wilson, Hillsdale.

J. J. Naviski, Maine, defeated H. E. Valk, Wisconsin.

Yorkshire Is Victor Over Middlesex Eleven

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

	W	L	1st Ins L	B	A	Pts Pos	Pts	P. C.
Yorkshire	15	1	1	1	0	270	233	86.29
Sussex	11	2	5	1	0	285	193	67.71
Middlesex	6	4	1	1	1	195	102	52.30
Lancashire	5	1	4	4	1	225	111	49.33
Derbyshire	7	7	1	2	0	255	116	45.49
Essex	7	7	1	2	0	255	116	45.49
Northamp'shire	5	5	3	1	0	210	93	44.28
Warwickshire	6	4	3	5	1	285	124	43.50
Kent	7	8	1	2	1	285	120	42.10
Nottingh'shire	4	1	3	6	2	240	101	42.08
Somersetshire	5	6	0	4	1	240	91	37.91
Glouces'shire	5	10	4	0	0	285	95	33.33
Surrey	2	4	7	1	0	210	68	32.38
Glamorganshire	1	4	4	6	1	240	57	23.75
Hampshire	2	7	2	4	1	240	56	23.33
Worcestershire	1	10	5	2	1	285	50	17.54
Leicestershire	0	8	1	4	0	195	17	8.71

LONDON, July 19 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire beat Middlesex by 10 wickets in their county championship cricket match, which ended yesterday.

Sussex defeated Derby by six wickets, Northampton trounced Worcester by an innings and 53 runs, Gloucester won from Warwick by seven wickets and Kent defeated Surrey by 215 runs. The matches between Hampshire and Somerset and Nottingham and Lancashire were drawn.

Yorkshire 367 and 53 for none. Middlesex 305 and 114 (Macauley seven for 52), at Bradford.

Sussex 284 and 72 for none (H. Park 122, Mitchell five for 74), Derby 158 and 195 (Smith 51, James Langridge five for 63), at Derby.

Northampton 357 (Liddell 113, Matthews 58, Partidge 64 not out); Worcester 138 and, following on, 166 (Jupp five for 51 and five for 49, Nichol 73 not out), at Peterborough.

Gloucester 187 and 89 for three (Dacre 54, Hammond 55, Hollies eight for 54), Warwick 139 and 134 (Goddard seven for 63), at Birmingham.

Surrey 261 and 152 (Hobbs 101, Sandham 70, Freeman six for 110 and five for 56, Barling 61, Kent 251 and 377 for six declared (Woolley 53, Ames 137, Todd 121), at Blackheath.

Nottingham 276 for eight declared (Walker 103); Lancashire 205 for four (Tyldesley 50), at Nottingham.

Somerset 317 (Case 142, Young 72, Wellard 66); Hampshire 275 for seven (Arnold 61, Brown 72), at Bath.

Swampscott Club Holds Meet

The Swampscott Archery Club held a tournament for North Shore archers at the Sunbeam range, Swampscott, recently. Participated in by some of the foremost archers of this section, the shoot developed keen competition, with J. R. Hudgins of Melrose winning the men's competition with 90 hits for 604 points and the ladies' round being won by Mrs. A. Kimball of Haverhill with 36 hits for 186 points. Clifford Bourdelais of Swampscott made the most goals, and George Saville took the clout shoot. George Perkins of Swampscott won the novelty shoot with 191 points, and George Saville of Swampscott the 100-yard clout shoot with 180 points. The Gerould Cup for Swampscott archers was awarded to Frank Ward. F. A. Svenson of Swampscott as field captain conducted the tournament.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	65	42	.607
Hollywood	61	44	.581
Portland	61	45	.575
Los Angeles	60	45	.571
Oakland	50	54	.481
Missions	46	62	.426
San Francisco	40	66	.377
Seattle	39	64	.379

Results July 18

Oakland 6, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 1.
Portland 4, Missions 3.
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 4.

Kilpatrick Elected Garden Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Col. John R. Kilpatrick, former Yale all-round athlete, was yesterday formally elected president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation. He had been holding the position for about two weeks.

'Security' Made Rallying Cry Of National Council of Women

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Hanna, who is the representative in Moscow of "the open road." Mrs. Hanna appealed for understanding of the uphill work of establishing a new theory of government, which, in the case of Russia, she declared, is not truly Communism but Socialism, the socialization of industry and agriculture, the complete elimination or "liquidation" of illiteracy, and the development of a new type of "social man."

Unshakable Opinion

"It is of course the unshakable opinion of the Communist leaders in Russia as it is also of many foreign students of the Soviets that the majority has benefited greatly by the social, political, and economic revolution," said Mrs. Hanna. "And yet no honest observer will attempt to draw a roseate picture of abundance of material things in the Soviet Union today. There still is a dearth of many things. However, this shortage, this very insecurity among all the people as to the good things of life, in itself constitutes a certain security, perhaps a kind of inverted security."

The coöperative syndicates which are the basis of Fascism are a new form of democracy giving to the individual security and opportunity, it was stated by Mr. Giustino Bosio of Florence, who pictured Italy as having balanced production and distribution, a healthy volume of international trade, stabilized currency, and smooth-running industries operated for the benefit of the many, not the profit of the few.

In addition to the speeches on the main program there are round table discussions each day on security through employment, security through buying power, security through government, security against destructive forces, security through opportunity in education and opportunity in leisure.

One American and five foreign women attempted to measure the woman movement, whether it is succeeding, faltering or losing; what contribution women have made to the economic crisis, and what they can do to pull out of it.

If women have contributed to the crisis, it is from competing with men, said Mrs. Emily N. Blair of Joplin, Mo., former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and now a member of the Federal Commission of Consumers Working for National Recovery.

In South America

The woman movement in South America must eventually succeed, asserted Miss Lilly Kelly of the National University of Buenos Aires. It has leaped ahead by leaps and bounds in Turkey, according to Miss Selma Ekrem, author and speaker.

Women in Japan are no longer animated dolls with long sleeved kimonos posed best on red bridges and with gay paper parasols, said Baroness Shiozue Ishimoto, whose own record is an interesting one. She studied stenography in New York City and returned to become the first business woman in Tokio where she sold American yarn and taught Japanese girls to knit. he national wealth, rests "upon the dainty shoulders of the young women of Japan," she said, since more than 80 per cent of the workers in the silk and cotton industry are women.

"Women have let women's rights down," declared Dr. Marianne Beth of Vienna, first woman to study theology in the University of Vienna, and the first woman to become a doctor of laws in Austria. Dr. Beth is vice-president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Women as women have exercised very little influence in Europe since the war, Dr. Beth said. She charged them with not having gone to the polls, with having no platform of their own, nothing new and really uplifting to offer the world, and with not wishing to be represented in parliaments by women.

American men once drafted a declaration of the independence of one nation and today American women must help to draw one of the independence of all nations, said Mrs. Wynaendts Fracken-Dyserink of The Hague, who summed up the discussion. She expressed the wish that the conference topic, "Our Common Cause—Civilization," might read, "Our Common Cause—Confidence, Coöperation, Constancy," asserting that these are the qualities which will bring about world security.

Quoting wages of five cents an hour for experienced workers, and of less than this amount in concerns making house dresses, Miss Winifred Frost, in charge of the industrial information service of the Chicago Young Women's Christian Association, laid bare many of the abuses in industry.

"A survey of the wage situation was made recently in Chicago," said Miss Frost. "In the house dress industry on which 63 girls reported in 20 concerns, 15 girls in 11 concerns were making less than five cents an hour. In 9 concerns 23 girls were paid less than 15 cents an hour. "One girl worked in a pickle concern for five weeks and made $11 for the entire period.

It is not that women are displacing men or men putting women out of employment, declared Miss Mary Robinson of the Federal Women's Bureau, but rather that both sexes are adapting themselves to doing the work of the world.

The great need, according to Miss Robinson, is for women to establish their rights to jobs. Men never are challenged in their right to positions, although they may never have dependents and may have private resources which render a salary unnecessary. On the other hand, she pointed out, women constantly are having to defend their right to work.

Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, spoke on the break down of labor standards, which she asserted have slipped back 25 years.

Make Concessions

Each group must be willing to make concessions if the farm income is to have security, said Miss Caroline B. Sherman, associate agricultural economist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Explaining the agricultural adjustment act, Miss Sherman urged the development of a social point of view all along the food and fabric line, from farm to city household, in order to gain national recovery.

Sightly stores, beautiful homes, streets and open spaces adequate for the greatest degree of comfort, and transportation highways affording safety are possible in a planned community, according to Miss Harlean James of Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Civic Association.

For the first time in the history of the United States a project has been made secure against political encroachment, said Mr. David E. Lilienthal, director and general counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Lilienthal described the provisions of the Act.

Soviet Plans to Get Its Full Toll of Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

presumed idleness or neglect. On the other hand no "counter-plans," no forced levies in excess of the tax are to be permitted. It is believed that this new arrangement will give the peasants a greater sense of stability and more incentive to work efficiently.

Only after the harvest will it be possible to say whether the upturn in Soviet agricultural output which is already being triumphantly proclaimed in the Soviet newspapers is a fact and whether some mitigation may be expected of the acute distress and actual hunger which are unofficially reported from many provincial districts, especially in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Kazakstan, in central Asia. In the meantime it is interesting to note that, despite the Communist policy of permitting the free use of non-Russian languages, some nationalist difficulties have apparently occurred in the largest of the non-Russian Republics, Ukraina, largely as a result of the food difficulties of the last two years.

P. P. Postishev, recently sent from Moscow to guide the work of the Ukrainian Communist Party, asserted at a plenary session of the party in Kharov that "the party organizations of Ukraina were infected with Petlurist, Makhno, White Guard anti-Soviet organizations," and declared that "a number of counter-revolutionary sabotage organizations have been discovered and smashed." (Petlura was a leader of the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik Nationalists, and Makhno was a peasant guerrilla chieftain during the civil war.) Postishek accused the Ukrainian Commissar for Education, Skripnik, of defending employees of his department who were imparting to the youth an "ideology hostile to the proletariat." All this suggests that separatist, or at least anti-Muscovite tendencies in Ukraina received a certain amount of stimulation from the policy of grain exaction which fell with special force on Ukraina, long one of the most fertile sections of Russia.

Missouri Pacific Assets

ST. LOUIS, July 18—A schedule of assets and liabilities of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, including Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation of Nebraska, as of May 31, 1933, has been filed in Federal Court here in accordance with provisions of the amended bankruptcy act Total assets are listed at $666,261,666. Current assets were $18,729,404, and include $1,469,912 cash and $6,977,859 receivables. Current liabilities were $78,012,572, and include funded debt matured but unpaid totaling $35,147,130 and loans and bills payable of $25,805,864. Funded debt outstanding was listed at $376,403,800.

Farmer-Labor Link Fostered in Canada At Regina Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 19—Except for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which have no affiliated groups, delegates from all provinces of the Dominion have arrived here for the first annual convention of the year-old Coöperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada. The convention proper opens today, but preliminary meetings have been held for the purpose of preparing the platform.

Last night's meeting was addressed by Miss Agnes Macphail, dynamic woman member of Parliament for South Grey, Ont., who urged that every effort should be made by the federation to build up its influence at the coming election instead of aiming at power at some indefinite future period. She strongly attacked the Bennett government and praised the recovery work of the Roosevelt Administration in the United States.

Theories that farmer and labor could not successfully coöperate were attacked by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member of Parliament from Winnipeg, who stated that the two elements were working harmoniously within the federation.

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. R. J. Scott, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, and Mrs. John Paton, a leading member of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, who is representing the British Labor organizations.

Clark, Childs & Keech

Clark, Childs & Keech, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that George W. Pooshe has become associated with them as manager of the cotton section of their commodities department in their New York office, 11 Broadway.

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The Home Forum

Angeline, the Snowball Man

IT IS very hot and dry and still. Suddenly a full, free, Negro voice richens the silence with a song:

Ba-by, ba-by, hear me callin', callin' you.
A rainbow blue, very true, h-i-g-h up in the sky;
There's walking day, aeroplane way, h-i-g-h up in the sky;
There's pots of gold, treasures untold, h-i-g-h up in the sky;
Lady Moon, Oh come out soon, as the sun go down.
Ba-by, ba-by, hear me callin', callin' you.

The children of the neighborhood drop what they are doing and run delightedly toward the voice. They know who it is. It is Angeline, the snowball man.

Soon he comes into view, old straw hat, white coat, and dark trousers, behind a small three-wheeled push-cart, red of wheel, blue of body, small front wheel canting crazily to one side, oilcloth canopy over all. He stops near the corner, strips off a canvas cover from a cake of ice, shaves a cupful of the white coldness, empties the molded ice into a cardboard dish; and then, all teeth, laughter, and good nature, asks Peggy: "Two or three-cent one?"

"Three-cent one," says Peggy, very pleased.

"What flavor?" asks Angeline, his eyes on the dozen bottles of violently colored liquid that flank the cake of ice, six on a side.

"Lemon and lime," says Peggy.

"Lemon and lime, that's very fine," chants the street minstrel, as he dyes the ice with the yellow sirup, much as a barber shakes tonic on your hair.

And then, before another child has time to make his wants known, he starts a singing, dancing, interlude between the making of snowballs, head aloft, hands rhythmic, feet shuffling, a black man possessed of rhythm with a large and very intent audience of children about him.

It all takes me back to the days when I was a boy in Baltimore. Then and there snowball men were many and frequent, and, blessed days, snowballs were a penny. But Angeline is the only snowball man I've seen in New England, and I walked over to have a chat. As an introduction I decided to taste his wares; and when the question: "What flavor?" came, I selected orange, hopeful for another rhyme. It came joyously, to broad, full gestures, flashing eyes and grin:

"Orangeade, made in the shade and stirred with a silver spade."

And then a torrent of adjectives that would have done credit to a radio advertiser: "Delicious, refreshing, invigorating and healthful," followed by a cadential "a pure food," summing it up. Later I learned that he has a rhyme for every flavor.

I ask Angeline how business is, and he replies: "Since the Suppression there isn't any."

Angeline—he declares his mother really named him that—tells me he came from Wilmington, North Carolina, worked there in drug stores for years. "It was there I learned to make my sirups," he says, seriously, reflectively, with a proper appreciation of the hidden influences that mold men's lives.

He left Wilmington to seek work in Philadelphia. One day in the middle of the winter of 1918, he had twenty cents, and his room rent of three dollars was due the next day. "I saw the Italian women of the Southpa buying collars and cuffs for fish cakes, and I got an idea; (collars and cuffs are the heads and tails of codfish). So I bought me ten cents' worth of collars and cuffs, a nickel's worth of lard, another nickel's worth of potatoes and made about sixty fish cakes." These he sold for a nickel apiece, and he sold them all.

Then when summer rolled around, he saw the Italians selling snowballs. "I bought me one," said Angeline; "and when I tasted it, I said to myself, 'Angeline, that's same thing as a Johnny Jones.'" Johnny Jones, he explained, is the proper name for a snowball. In Wilmington, North Carolina, the small store keepers all had a cake of ice on the counter in summer, from which they planed off the ice for Johnny Joneses with a carpenter's plane. For all we know, some humble Negro Wilmington shopkeeper may be immortalized in that name.

* * *

Angeline not only makes snowballs; he makes verses. "This is a sad poem," he said. "I composed this in 1929, just when I was closing up the snowball business. I was standing on the corner of Sherman and Waldon Streets, North Cambridge. It was just after sunset, and the stars were shining bright." It might for all the world be William Butler Yeats telling his reverent listener the idea for his most famous lyric, *Innisfree* came to him one day in Fleet Street, London, when he looked in the window of a shop there and saw and heard a fountain that danced a ball on its jet. Then Angeline sang:

Shining stars, oh guiding star
Where art thou? There thou art.
The moon is bright every night;
Cloudy day, oh go away.
As a new born babe, so they say
A Savior Lord, a King of all.
Shining stars, oh guiding star
Where art thou?

As you can see, Angeline in his verses is more attentive to sound than sense. An internal rhyme gives him great joy. And all his verses are songs: words and music are born together, and what Angeline has joined I should not put asunder. But better, perhaps, a half loaf than none at all.

In the winter Angeline sells coal, but there isn't much profit in that now. His horse, the one he uses in his coal business, is named Sparky Dear, as I learned from another of his rhymes for flavors:

Root beer so dear;
Angeline and Sparky Dear,
All the babies declare they ain't no bear.

That verse bothered me a bit, until I gathered that "they" were Angeline and Sparky, and then the sense of it—the children aren't afraid of them—became apparent.

Angeline doesn't know just where he'll be this winter; but I know that, wherever he is, there will be more happiness and pure, spontaneous joy than there would have been had he not been there. The children all supplied with snowballs, off he goes singing, strutting, playing an imaginary piano of which the keyboard is the push bar of his cart:

I'm Angeline, the Snowball Man,
An' I look jus' like Uncle Sam.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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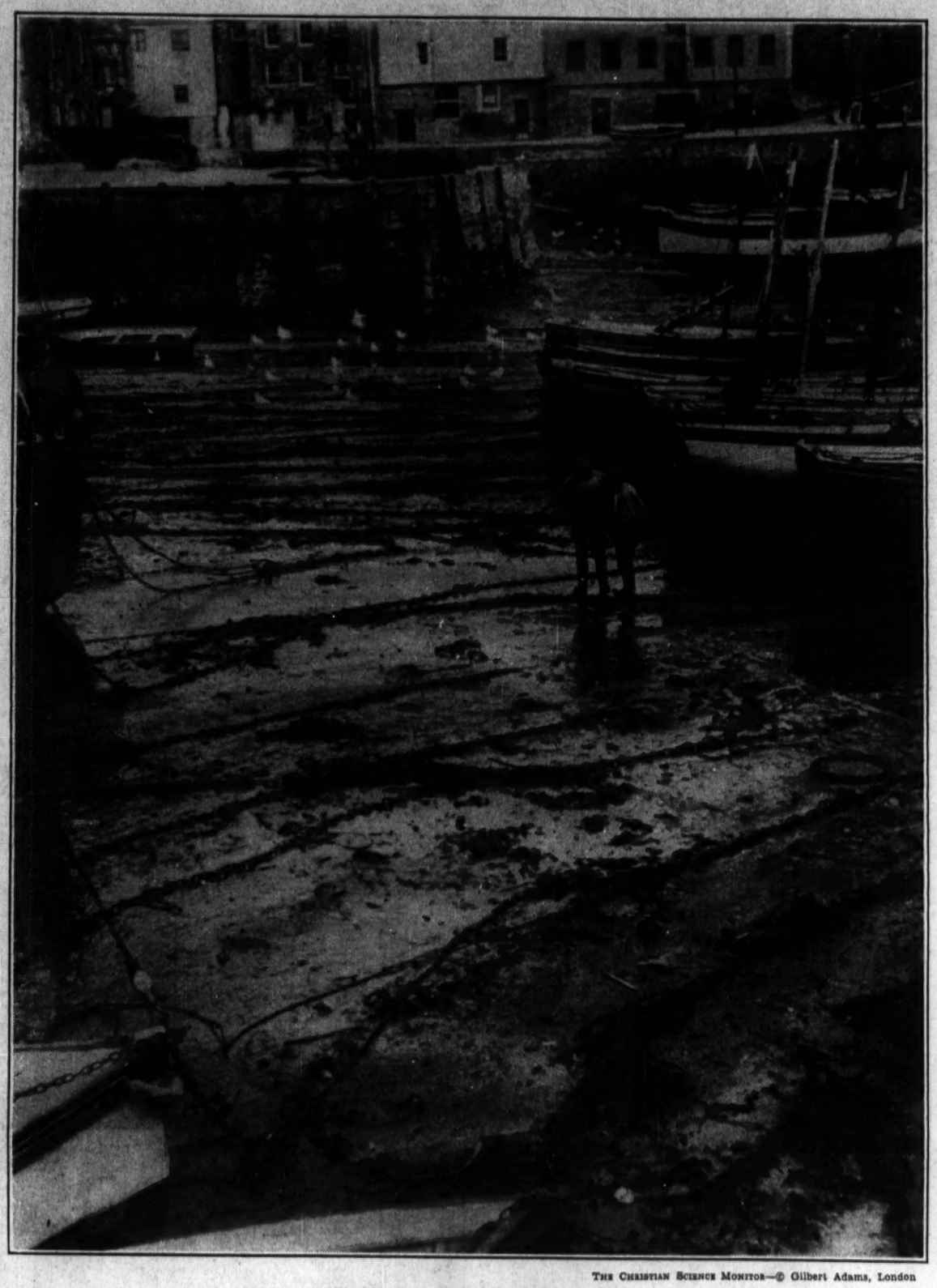

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Gilbert Adams, London

The Harbor, Mevagissey, Cornwall

Effect

It matters little,
To the poet,
If it's genuinely
A jewel,
Or just a bit
Of broken bottle,
Sparkling
From the gutter:
The effect is *emerald*.

LE BARON COOKE.

Qualities of Greek Art

A Greek painter was not a colourist in the modern sense, nor did he ever attempt to reach the splendours of a Turner or a Veronese. The range of his palette was usually restricted to three or four tones; black, white, red—the three colours that Titian used for his carnations—and occasionally yellow; all the harmonies of blue and green he put aside. They were not indeed unknown, and even in the great age of the potter's art some of the white Attic lecythi are polychromatic; but the general law of economy of means worked as effectively in painting as in all the other Greek arts, so long as art itself was not decadent.

The reasons that made it possible so often to dispense with blue and green reveal a second point of difference. Although we have examples of landscape in some Ionian and Corinthian "pinakes," yet usually the Greek painter only concerned himself with the human form. "Zōgraphos," painter in Greek, is the depictor of living things; background in pictures, as on the stage, was of little importance; the human body was the artist's chief preoccupation and no other school has been so passionately enamoured of the beauties of the nude. Often using his brush, like the Japanese, to do the work of a pencil, it was on design that the Greek chiefly relied; the contour of limbs, the play of muscles, the folds of drapery. Apart from technique, it was his purpose to reveal character by facial expression, and with landscape and all that we mean by the poetry of nature he had little concern. The tender greens, greys, and blues of a Corot or a Constable were never needed by a Greek, for he had no acquaintance with the scenes and the moods that Corot and Constable portray. It is impossible to over-estimate the influence of nature on art; and of woods, of sylvan glades and babbling brooks the Greek knew little. The romance and the mystery that haunt the forest depths, the true spirit of Gothic art, could never come to birth in a land where there are few trees and where the water courses are either raging torrents or sun-scorched beds of stone. Ruskin's wonderful word-picture in *The Stones of Venice* emphasises the contrast of environment which is one of the secrets of our detachment from ancient ideas, and his description of the change from the white light of the Mediterranean lands to the rainy green of central Europe has its analogy in the difference between ancient and modern art.

Sunlight and clear air are the essential qualities of Greek scenery and they also fix the qualities of Greek painting. Rhythm and balance, quietude and grace; a devotion to the pure line—picturae summa suptilitas—the impeccable shape: an insistence on the importance of drawing, a care that is almost meticulous in tracing every muscle and sinew; the qualities in short that we call academic and find at their highest in Raphael and Ingres, the result of pains and discipline, where success is won by a steady elimination of individual caprice. The problems of atmosphere, which have tormented modern artists, for the Greeks had no existence. Under the Greek sun the shadows are black and distinct, the light is clear and certain. The veils of mist, the clouded outlines of our countryside have their beauty, but it is not a Greek beauty, and we must not expect to find any trace of it in Greek painting. The ancients knew the splendour of light, we moderns glorify the shade.

The sun makes all hues seem alike; the shade of the forest gives each its value, and we, under our grey sky, attach much more importance to colour, especially to bright and varied colour, than did the Greeks. We appreciate the beauty of colour more readily than the beauty of line, and in response to the demand for colour, the range of the modern painter's palette has extended. With the Greeks things were different.—F. A. WRIGHT, in "The Romance of Life in the Ancient World." (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.)

POINTS of view are often interesting. Mr. Gilbert Adams, with his camera, has visited the snug harbor at Mevagissey, in Cornwall, and has disclosed an unusual and beautiful point of view. How few would have thought of going down to the breakwater, when the tide was skipping beyond its granite walls, and the harbor was an oozy floor furrowed by water runnels and strewn with rusty odds and ends of rubbish. Most people would have eyed romantically the fishermen's whitewashed cottages, piled up on the steep slope of the hill; or have waited for the moment when the water in the harbor was a mirror for the pilchard trawlers, riding like ducks asleep on the still surface.

Not so, Mr. Adams. The trawlers sit trimly side by side in the drained harbor, their red sails furled around their masts. This camera man has the true eye of the artist. His picture is composed with skill and is full of interesting details. It takes imagination to capture the beauty latent in the parallel lines of the cables, and in the tones and reflections yielded by the glistening surface of the harbor bottom. Unexpectedly, it is seen that the life of the harbor is not sucked away with the outgoing tide: Now for a short time it is possible to stride about its slippery floor, where the sea gulls squawk and scramble in the ooze for the titbits left behind.

Mevagissey is a quiet little place, sought out by artists for its picturesqueness, but undisturbed by holiday makers who are not happy unless they bring the atmosphere of the town with them wherever they go. It is a place for those who enjoy simple amusements, such as bathing and boating, and pleasant country rambles. The strange name is said to be the combination of the names of two saints, S. Meven and S. Issey. Readers of Charles Kingsley may be interested to know that Aberalva, in *Two Years Ago*, is said to be drawn from Mevagissey.

Sausalito

(California)

One-half the world is water and half a mountainside;
One-half of it is steep and green, while half is blue and wide.
The whole of it is beautiful and green and blue—until
A fog shuts out the azure sea. Then all the world's a hill!

You reach it by a sea-way, you enter through a mist,
You climb a steep and ivied lane to tawny fields, cloud-kissed.
You look back, down a steep way, look back the way you came—
Then from your lengthened shadow turn, to trail the sunset's flame.

MARION STEWARD.

A TRAVÉS DEL LENTE DE LA VERDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUALQUIERA que piense y que sea observador puede aprender muchas lecciones bien útiles de las montañas. Aquel que pasa mucho tiempo entre ellas, sabe como cambian continuamente de aspecto. A una hora parecen cercanas y a la siguiente lejanas, y hasta de tamaño parecen cambiar. Una vez parecen duras y obscuras y otra vez pálidas y etéreas, según la atmósfera por la cual se miren.

En esto podemos ver una similaridad con nuestros problemas humanos, —todo depende de nuestro punto de vista. Cuando miremos "a través del lente de la Ciencia Cristiana" que Mary Baker Eddy menciona en la página 299 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) lo bueno se verá aumentado, y los errores parecerán más pequeños y mucho menos formidables, reales y cercanos que cuando son vistos de otra manera. Lo mismo que las bellezas de las montañas llegan a ser más visibles a través de una atmósfera transparente, así la belleza y la verdad de la existencia brillan más cuando se miren a través de la atmósfera mental clarificada que la Ciencia Cristiana nos procura.

Supongamos que habíamos de mirar a través del lente de la Verdad el problema de vencer una enfermedad. Sin este lente—esta transformación en el modo de pensar—tal vez pensemos ver a alguien enfermo, débil, desalentado, quizá creyendo en enfermedad hereditaria y muerte cercana. Pero con la ayuda de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana percibimos que Dios, que es el Amor, el Espíritu, la Mente, la divina Vida misma, no pudo ser el creador de un hombre enfermo o imperfecto, o de un hombre capaz de caer en la imperfección. Así podemos percibir la existencia espiritual, eterna e indestructible del hombre verdadero como el reflejo de Dios y comprender que esta herencia se deriva sólo de su Padre-Madre-Dios, puesto que no hay ningún creador inferior del cual se pudiera heredar algo. Hasta llegamos a entender la significación de estas palabras (MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, pág. 194), "El lente de la Ciencia amplifica el poder divino a la vista humana; y vemos entonces la supremacía del Espíritu y la nulidad de la materia."

El lente de la Ciencia también nos da un sentido correcto de perspectiva, un juicio acertado acerca de los valores. El miedo no puede amplificar las dificultades a proporciones aterradoras para el hombre que se dé cuenta, aunque no sea más que en cierta medida, de los hechos científicos acerca de la nulidad del mal. La escasez, la limitación y el temor del fracaso dejan de asustarnos, cuando la abundancia, la omnipresencia y el amor inmutable de Dios se vean más clara y acertadamente a través del lente de la Verdad.

No hay reino en el cual el lente de la Ciencia Cristiana haga más falta para clarificar nuestra vista que en la contemplación de nuestras relaciones humanas. Sabemos que muchos de nuestros problemas provienen de nuestra incapacidad de vivir en paz y alegría los unos con los otros. Si nos mirásemos siempre mutuamente a través del medio transformador del entendimiento científico, podríamos distinguir mentalmente entre la individualidad verdadera de un lado, y la mezquindad, el odio, la envidia, la cólera, el egoísmo y la inmoralidad del otro, y, viendo estas cualidades como creencias erróneas, comprenderíamos que en realidad el hombre es la idea de Dios, libre y digno de nuestro amor y parecido a su Creador. A medida que hagamos esto, la desilusión y la antipatía, la crítica y la condenación son destruídas, y la demostración de la bondad, la indulgencia y el amor se hace posible.

Cada uno de nosotros tiene problemas que resolver. Todos estamos luchando con aparentes dificultades, limitaciones e incapacidades de una clase u otra; pero, mirando a través del lente de la Ciencia Cristiana, podemos percibir los hechos verdaderos e indestructibles, y los errores, las cosas que no son reales y las equivocaciones desaparecen necesariamente. Si partimos de este punto de vista correcto para atacar aunque sean dificultades que parezcan formidables, haciendolo con perfecta confianza, seguros de la ayuda de Dios, seguros de la realidad y del poder del bien, seremos victoriosos. Y cuanto más valor y perseverancia aportemos para la solución de un problema, cuanto más entendimiento espiritual y alegría valerosa, a través de los cuales se pueda mirar el problema, tanto más rápidamente saldremos victoriosos. Por medio del estudio del libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), que Mary Baker Eddy dió al mundo, y de la Biblia vista a su luz podemos desarrollar la habilidad para utilizar el lente de la Ciencia. Podemos cambiar el punto de vista aprensivo, que amplifica el mal, por el lente de la Ciencia, que amplifica el bien.

Resulta pues que, lo mismo que el viajero comprende que la obscuridad y la tormenta no son condiciones favorables para juzgar las bellezas de la tierra, así el Científico Cristiano aprende que creencias tales como el desaliento, la materialidad, la soledad, y la ignorancia del Espíritu ocultan la realidad, y constituyen una atmósfera mental que no es favorable para la solución de los problemas humanos. A medida que uno cultive un estado mental conforme a la Verdad, y ordene su vida de acuerdo con ello, las dificultades y los males que parecen levantarse ante nosotros, amenazadores y altos como montañas, disminuirán y desaparecerán. Entonces llegará a ser verdad lo que Isaías dijo, que aquellos a quienes la ignorancia había cegado, "verán de en medio de obscuridad y de tinieblas." Así la realidad saldrá a la luz, y el dominio del hombre sobre miedo, soledad y limitación de toda índole aparecerá. Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 129 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTIFICO, Y MISCELANEA): "¡Cómo se amplifica el hombre, visto a través del lente del Espíritu, y cómo se contrapesa su origen del polvo, y cómo adelanta hacia su estado original, que no fué nunca separado del Espíritu!" ¡Cómo se amplifica así el bien en el pensamiento humano, hasta que excluya todo el mal y llene el pensamiento y la experiencia!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wild-Wood Tree

Love, when the sweetness of your love
Beholds a grace in me,
It is as if a golden dove
Lit in a wild-wood tree.

—ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, in "Sonnets From a Lock Box and Other Poems." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Through the Lens of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANY observant thinker can find many helpful lessons in the mountains. One who spends much time among them knows that they constantly change in appearance. Seeming to be near one hour and far away the next, they may appear to change even in size. At one time they appear hard and dark, at another time pale and ethereal, according to the atmosphere through which they are viewed.

In this we can see a similarity to our human problems, in that the view we have of them makes all the difference. When we look "through the lens of Christian Science," as referred to by Mary Baker Eddy on page 299 of "Miscellaneous Writings," the good grows greater and errors appear smaller and far less formidable, real, and near than when otherwise viewed. Just as the beauties of the mountains become more apparent through certain clear conditions of the atmosphere, so do the beauty and truth of being grow brighter when seen through the clarified mental atmosphere made available by Christian Science.

Suppose we were to look through the lens of Truth at a problem of overcoming disease. Without that lens—that transforming of consciousness—we might believe that we saw someone sick, weak, discouraged, perhaps believing in inherited disease and approaching death. But with the aid of the teaching of Christian Science we discern that God, who is Love, Spirit, Mind, divine Life itself, could not be the creator of a diseased or imperfect man, or of one capable of lapsing into imperfection. Thus we are able to perceive the real man's spiritual, eternal, and indestructible being as God's reflection, and to discern the fact that his inheritance is from his Father-Mother God alone, there being no lesser creator from whom he could derive or inherit anything. In fact, we grasp the meaning of this statement (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 194): "The lens of Science magnifies the divine power to human sight; and we then see the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter."

The lens of Science also gives us the true perspective, the true sense of values. Fear cannot magnify difficulties into terrifying proportions when the individual, even in a degree, realizes the spiritual and scientific fact of evil's nothingness. Lack, limitation, and fear of failure lose their terror for us, when through the lens of Truth God's abundance, everpresence, and changeless love are more clearly and surely seen.

Nowhere do we more greatly need the lens of Christian Science to clarify our vision than in the contemplation of our human relationships. We know that many of our problems come from our inability to live in peace and joy together. If we always looked at one another through the transforming medium of scientific understanding, we should be able mentally to distinguish between true individuality and meanness, hatefulness, jealousy, temper, selfishness, immorality, and, seeing these as erroneous beliefs, to realize that in reality man is the idea of God, free and lovable and like his Maker. As we do that, disappointment and dislike, criticism and condemnation, are destroyed, and the demonstration of kindness, forgiveness, and love becomes possible.

Everyone has problems to solve. All are struggling with seeming difficulties, limitations, and disabilities of one kind or another; but, looking through the lens of Christian Science, we may see actual and indestructible facts, and the errors, unrealities, mistakes necessarily disappear. If from that true viewpoint we attack even formidable appearing difficulties and do it confidently, sure of God's help, sure of the reality and power of good, we shall be victorious. And the more courage and perseverance we bring to the solving of any problem, the more spiritual understanding and valiant joy through which we regard it, the more quickly shall we prove victorious.

Through the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook Mrs. Eddy gave the world, and of the Bible in its light, we can develop our ability to utilize the lens of Science. We can exchange the outlook of apprehension, which magnifies evil, for the lens of Science, which magnifies good.

Thus as the traveler recognizes that darkness and storm are unfavorable conditions of atmosphere through which to view earth's beauties, so the Christian Scientist learns that beliefs of discouragement, materiality, loneliness, and ignorance of Spirit hide reality and constitute a mental atmosphere unfavorable to the solving of human problems. As one cultivates the true mental condition and orders his living in conformity with it, the difficult and ominous appearing hills of evil diminish and disappear. Then will it be true, as Isaiah said, that those whom ignorance has blinded "shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness." Thus does reality come into view and man's dominion over all fear, loneliness, and limitation appear. Mrs. Eddy says, "And how is man, seen through the lens of Spirit, enlarged, and how counterpoised his origin from dust, and how he presses to his original, never severed from Spirit!" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 129.) How is good thus magnified in human thought, until it excludes all evil and fills thought and experience!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
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by
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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Slumps Under Heavy Selling

Declines in Some Specialties Over 20 Points—Leaders Also Weak

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—A drastic sell-off in the alcohol stocks today shook the share market from its recently firm foundation. With "wet" equities such as American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Crown Cork and Commercial Solvents off 7 to around 25 points, other groups dropped sharply under heavy profit taking pressure.

Issues down 3 to 7 or more included Case, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, United Aircraft, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, Alaska Juneau, U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Union Pacific.

Transfers approximated 7,200,000.

Share trading, especially, received a jolt when leading distillery issues slumped 3 to around 17 points on an avalanche of selling which apparently followed the old rule of realizing "on the good news." Gold mining shares also turned heavy, as did several other specialties.

Wheat was off a cent or more a bushel and other grains were easier. Cotton and other leading commodities were slightly lower and silver futures sagged. The dollar was a bit steadier in foreign exchange markets. Bonds continued to plod upward.

Margin Requirements Boosted

The turnover in stocks tended to dry up on the decline. Notwithstanding the fact that Arkansas and Alabama voted for repeal of prohibition, the "wet" shares were thrown over in large volume from the start.

In addition to various commission houses warning customers to expect a sizeable "corrective reaction" and advising the cashing in of some of the substantial profits which have been piling up in the past several weeks, it was learned today that margin requirements have been raised drastically In some of the fast-moving specialties margins of 50 to 60 per cent are now demanded by many firms.

Relative firmness of the rails and copper stocks was believed to reflect the cotinued improvement in both these lines. While copper was still quoted at 9 cents a pound, most of the larger producers were said to be asking 9¼ cents on the theory that this level would soon be established throughout the trade. First June earnings reports from the railroads were highly satisfactory to holders of carrier issues.

Bond Values Rise

The bond market held to an upward course today, paying scant attention to the erratically heavy tone of stocks.

Advances in some parts of the list appeared to be in response to the favorable overnight trade advices, including a further big gain in electric power output, maintenance of a high rate of activity in the steel industry, cheerful carloading figures, and some rather encouraging corporate earning statements for the June quarter.

Well distributed demand caused sizeable gains in some issues of Allegheny Corporation, Erie, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, and in the obligations of American Telephone, Pacific Gas & Electric, Chile Copper, Loews Inc., Dodge Bros., and Standard Oil of New York. Most of the United States Governments, with no material increase in turnover, crept a bit higher. Some parts of the foreign list which were buoyant yesterday, were apparently affected by profit-taking, although the group as a whole was firm. British 5½s climbed more than a point and French issues move up fractionally. Japan 5½s also improved on small transactions.

Chicago Grains Drop Sharply at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Severe setbacks of more than 13 cents a bushel in wheat prices took place late today, with 3 cents drop in corn, 2 cents in oats, 6 cents in rye and 5 cents in barley.

Pit observers said the breaks in values were largely the result of readjustment of accounts after a period of nine days of incessant speculative buying on the part of the general public which disregarded marketing conditions and the relation of cash grain to futures. The markets snapped under the strain of overbought conditions.

Toward the close of trading, immense selling on orders to stop losses overwhelmed the wheat market and toppled prices wildly, the descent of values was at the rate of fully a cent a bushel a minute.

Reports of big falling off in purchases of flour at Minneapolis contributed to the acute weakening grain values. Reports were also current that Ohio mills had stopped buying wheat, whereas until recently they had taken all country offerings.

The extreme fall in wheat was 13¼ cents. This was in May wheat which reached a minimum of $1.12 as compared with $1.25 to $1.25¼ at yesterday's finish.

The close for wheat was wild but at rallies of 1 cent to 2 cents from the day's bottom.

Final quotations on wheat were 9⅞-12¼ under yesterday's finish; corn 3½-4⅞ down; oats 2⅞-6⅞ off; rye 11¼-12¼ lower and provisions showing setbacks varying from 2 to 52 cents.

Closing prices were: Wheat: July 1.05; September 1.06½-1.07; December 1.09½-1.10; May 1.13-1.14¼.

Corn: July 59; September 65-65⅜; December 70¼-⅜; May 76-76¼.

Oats: July 45; September 41⅝-42½; December 44¾-45½; May 48½.

Rye: July, No sales; September 92¾-93½; December 99-99½; May 1.03.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

2:55 p. m. Prices

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 19	Last July 18
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	5800	13⅝	11	11	12⅝
21⅝	5	2	Adams Millis	1100	21¼	20½	20½	20½
12⅞	5⅛	..	Addressograph	800	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
9⅝	1⅞	..	Advance Rumely	400	7½	7¼	7¼	8
11⅞	7⅞	*.60	Affiliated Prod	500	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
103¼	60	3	Air Reduction	1500	100	95	95	100⅛
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	900	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
30¼	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	141000	30⅞	25⅝	26⅝	30¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	12500	7⅝	7	7	7¼
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	19	17½	17½	18⅝
28	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	26	24⅝	24⅝	24½
23¾	3⅛	..	Am Metal	20100	23⅝	20½	20⅝	23⅝
19⅝	4	..	Am Power & Lt	16800	19⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18⅞
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L $6 pf	700	40⅛	39⅝	40	40⅛
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	35	33	33	34⅞
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	33100	18⅞	17⅛	17⅝	18¼
31¾	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	28100	27⅝	25	25	27⅛
47⅝	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	43¾	38¼	38¼	44⅝
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	400	6½	5¼	6¼	6½
4½	½	..	Am Ship & Com	6300	2⅞	2⅜	2½	2⅝
36⅞	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	800	34	32⅝	32⅝	33⅞
42	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	26300	42⅜	38⅛	38⅞	42¼
84⅛	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	900	85	81⅛	81⅛	84
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	700	72	72	72	70½
27	4⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	7600	25	23⅛	23⅛	25
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5400	133	126	126	131
123¾	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123	123	123	..
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5200	22¾	21	21⅛	22⅝
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	23	22	22	22¼
9	⅜	..	Amal Leather	2600	9¼	8¼	8¼	8½
39	34	..	Amal Leather pf	500	40	38	38	38½
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	1100	40	38⅛	38⅛	39⅞
29⅞	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30	30	30	29⅞
34	7⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	12700	33½	29¼	29⅞	32
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	27⅞	25⅛	26	26⅝
49⅞	¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	46	46	46	48⅛
16⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	48100	16⅜	11⅛	12	16⅛
16⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	48100	16⅝	11⅛	12	16⅛
58	2⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	1400	55⅞	51	51	54
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	900	39⅞	36	36⅞	39⅞
103	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	104	102	102	102
97½	49½	4	Am Can	16300	94⅞	91⅛	91⅛	95
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	9900	37⅛	33	33⅛	37⅛
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	55	51⅛	51⅛	56
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	5000	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	600	5	4¾	4¾	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	43400	80	51⅛	51⅛	51¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	19700	19¼	17	17	18⅞
44⅞	7	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	36	34	34	34⅞
35⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	31	31	31	29⅞
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	4800	21	19¾	19¾	20⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	3000	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	14¾
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	52	52	52	55¾
17½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	4700	16	13¼	13¼	15⅝
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	52	52	52	..
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	6000	13⅛	12	12½	13⅝
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9⅞	1¼	..	Am La F pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	2300	33⅛	31¼	31¼	33⅞
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	57	57	57	56¼
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	2500	44¼	43	43	44
73⅞	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3100	69	65	65	68¼
112⅞	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	112	110	110	111⅝
134⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12900	133½	128¾	128¾	132
25	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	23	23	23	23⅝
37	10	..	Am Type F pf	200	36	36	36	37¼
43	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	8800	42⅛	38	38⅞	39⅞
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2900	35⅛	32⅛	33	33⅛
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	74	74	74	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	5600	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
66	27⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	60¼	55⅞	55⅞	59¼
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	3	3	3	3⅜
14⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
65¼	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	65
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4300	10⅝	9	9	11⅛
21⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	100000	22⅞	19⅜	20	22¼
14⅛	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	12	12	12	..
39⅛	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	16300	38⅜	29	30⅛	37
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	115	115	115	115
29	9⅜	1	Archer Daniels	1000	28⅞	28	28	28⅝
7⅞	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	29900	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
4⅞	¾	..	Armour Ill B	34000	4⅞	3⅞	4	4⅛
92⅛	7	..	Armour Ill pf	11900	79	73⅛	74⅛	78
6⅞	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1100	6⅞	5⅞	6	6
5⅛	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19¾	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3700	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝	17¾
56¼	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	61½	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
51⅜	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
35⅛	6⅛	..	Asso Oil	10	34¾	34	34	34
80⅛	34⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7500	76	71½	72	75⅝
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	500	73¾	72⅛	72⅛	73⅞
57⅞	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	59	54⅛	54⅛	57⅜
13⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	33	33	33	33
31⅞	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	10100	30⅝	28¼	28¼	30⅛
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	36⅛	30	30	36½
81	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	400	81	81	81	81
9¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	10½	9⅛	10	9¾
83	67½	2	Auburn Auto	11800	80	70	72	78
9⅛	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2000	8⅝	8	8	9
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	50000	15⅝	13	13	14⅞
			—B—					
17⅞	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	53800	16⅞	14⅞	15⅛	16⅛
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	4000	56⅞	52⅛	52⅛	58
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22100	38	33⅝	34	36⅛
39⅛	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	38	37	37	37⅛
39⅞	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	38⅛	34⅛	34⅛	38⅛
100⅞	78⅞	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	98½	98⅛	98⅛	100⅞
7⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	1000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝
24⅛	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	140	20½	19	19	20
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	11400	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	26⅞	25	25	25⅞
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67½	67½	67½	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	4100	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
90½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	600	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	14500	20⅞	17⅛	18⅛	20⅝
36⅞	9	..	Best & Co	2000	29⅝	29	29	30¼
49⅜	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	22500	47	42¼	42¼	46⅝
82	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	500	78⅛	75	75	78⅛
18⅛	3½	..	Blaw Knox	6900	19¼	18	18	18¼
54½	9⅛	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	49¼	45	45⅛	49⅞
37⅞	18	1.00¶	Borden	5700	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	3000	19⅝	18	18	19⅞
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	24	23⅛	23⅛	..
18⅝	7⅛	1	Briggs & Strat	60000	18⅛	18	18	18⅝
41⅞	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	18300	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝	39⅝
88½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	700	81	80½	80½	80½
88½	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	85½
18½	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	1900	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15¼
4⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	2500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	11¾	11	11	11⅞
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3000	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	11500	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
5⅞	1	..	Budd Wheel	2800	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
13⅛	2½	..	Bullard	4500	12½	10½	10½	12⅝
5⅛	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2	2	2	..
13	1⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	40	9⅞	8½	8½	9
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	5900	20⅞	18⅜	18⅜	20
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	9	9	9	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	2000	19	19	19	16⅝
4⅛	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	4	3½	3½	3¾
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅛
7½	1⅛	..	Butterick	200	5	5	5	5⅛
43⅛	8½	..	Byers	24900	42	37	37½	41⅛
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1500	33	28¾	28¾	33
2⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	12100	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
16⅛	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	14	13⅛	13⅛	14⅝
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	7600	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	8⅞
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	48700	41⅛	33	34⅝	39⅛
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	24600	20⅝	19	19½	20
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	4300	35⅛	34¼	34¼	35⅛
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	11	10¼	10¼	11⅝
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	100	79½	79½	79½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	9800	97¼	87¾	89⅞	96¾
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	40	86¼	86	86	86
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5100	26¾	22	23¼	26⅝
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex v.t.c.	2200	4	3¾	3¾	4
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	26400	51⅞	45½	47⅛	51⅝
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1100	38	35¼	35¼	37½
11¼	2	..	Century Ribbon	5500	11⅝	9½	9½	11
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	28100	42	36	37½	42¼
7⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	2200	7	6	6	6⅞
30¼	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	400				30¼
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	15¼	15¼	15¼	16⅝
52½	14⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	3700	50⅜	47⅜	47⅜	49½
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	21200	47⅜	45⅜	45⅞	46⅝
8⅛	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½
7	7⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	3500	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅜
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3700	14⅞	10⅝	13⅝	13⅜
25	6	..	Chi & Ind&L pf	10	19	19	19	24⅜
9½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	23200	11⅜	9¼	10	9⅛
15⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	47200	17⅛	15½	15⅝	15⅛
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	9100	15	12	13⅛	14⅛
34⅜	2	..	Chi& N'west pf	300	30	29	29¼	29⅜
11½	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3800	11⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl &P	700	8⅝	8	8	8⅝
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	600	12⅞	11⅛	11⅛	12
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	15⅝	15	15	15
23⅝	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	15	15	15	14¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	26000	33⅞	29	30	33⅜
19⅛	2	..	Childs Company	1300	8⅝	8¼	¼	8½
21⅛	6	..	Chile Copper	50	21½	20	20	21⅛
38¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	33100	38⅛	35⅞	36¾	37⅞
35	7⅛	2	City Ice&Fuel	2700	24⅞	22½	22½	24½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	230	71	70⅛	71	70⅞
5¼	2⅛	..	City Stores A vtc	60	5	5	5	5
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	280	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
2	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1600	2⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1⅞
14⅛	5	..	Clark Equipment	60	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	2100	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	38½
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	98	98	98	98⅛
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	16400	22⅝	19⅞	20	22
85⅛	49	6	Colg Palm-P pf	100	85	85	85	..
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	10200	20⅞	18⅛	18⅛	20
80	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	80
17⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	10400	15⅞	14⅛	14⅛	16
39¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	40	39⅞	40	38½
27⅞	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	26700	28⅛	25⅞	25⅛	26¼
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	82	82	82	80½
24	6⅞	..	Columbia Pic vtc	900	24⅛	23	23¼	23
71⅛	23⅞	2	Columbian Carb	2900	66¼	64⅛	64⅛	65¾
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	13400	15¼	13⅛	13⅛	15⅛
36½	16	3	Comm Cred A	500	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	36
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	39	37	37½	39
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	312800	48⅛	36	38⅝	50⅛
6⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	26700	5	4⅛	4⅜	4⅞
60⅛	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	54	53⅛	54	54
27⅞	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	56700	27	24⅞	24⅞	26¼
5⅜	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	1500	5⅛	4½	4⅝	4⅞
14⅝	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11½
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	22700	63⅜	59	59½	61½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅞
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	700	4½	4	4	4½
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	34600	14⅞	13¾	14	14⅞
10⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3100	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9⅞
3⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	10600	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	1700	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
4⅛	⅜	..	Container B	4500	4	3⅛	3⅛	4
16⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1800	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15⅝
3⅛	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	4000	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
65⅜	35¼	2	Cont Can	4700	65	62	62⅛	63⅞
17⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	14⅝	14	14⅝	15
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	34	32½	33	33⅞
4	1	..	Cont Motors	17200	2⅞	2½	2⅝	3
19⅛	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	19600	18⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
85⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	11500	84⅞	80⅛	80⅛	84⅛
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	120	139	137¼	137¼	137
7⅛	2⅛	..	Coty	4400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
39⅛	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1900	36⅝	33⅛	33⅛	36
14⅞	2⅛	..	Crosley Radio	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	12
65	49⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	6300	59	53	53⅞	59¼
38⅛	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
8⅛	1	..	Crown Zellerback	7100	7⅞	6⅞	7	7⅞
36⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	1900	37⅛	31	31⅞	36
59	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	1000	60⅞	58	58	59
4⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Co	3700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	9300	10¼	8⅛	8⅞	10
59⅛	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	3600	55⅛	53	53	54⅛
32⅞	6⅞	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	25	24	25	26
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	58⅞	56	56	58⅞
4⅝	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	35000	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3900	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
31	4⅛	..	Cutler Hammer	300	20⅝	19¼	19¼	20⅝
			—D—					
8⅛	1⅜	..	Davega St	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	..
18⅝	6⅛	20	Deere & Co pf	500	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	17
49	40	..	Deere & Co	11800	44	37	38⅛	43⅞
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	5300	91½	85⅛	85⅛	89⅞
46	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	50800	45⅞	42⅜	42⅜	43⅞
19⅛	2	..	Denver R G pf	1900	19⅝	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛
91⅛	46	4	Detrit Edison	200	86	85	86	88⅝
30	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	31	30	31	30
39⅛	17½	1	Diamond Match	1600	26⅞	25⅝	29⅞	25⅞
30⅛	26⅞	1½	Diamond M pf	..	31	31	31	..
38⅞	12	1¶	Dome Mines	74800	38⅞	35	35	38¼
26⅝	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	3600	25½	25	25	25¼
18⅛	10⅛	.70	Douglas A	8400	17⅞	16	16	17⅞
18	8⅞	..	Dresser A	300	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
10⅞	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	9	9	9	9½
3⅛	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	2⅛	2½	2½	2⅝
85⅛	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	38600	83	78⅞	78⅞	83⅝
117	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	113	113	113	114
26⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	1700	26⅛	23⅞	23⅞	26⅝
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1800	9	9	9	9⅝
89⅞	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4200	86⅞	83⅛	83⅛	86⅝
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	12100	16	14⅞	14⅞	16
5⅛	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	4000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	200	20	17⅞	17⅞	20½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	16300	26⅝	23⅞	24	25⅞
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	7400	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
15⅛	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9100	14⅝	12⅞	12⅞	14¼
36⅛	7⅛	..	Elec Pow&L pf	400	30	29	29	30
32⅞	6⅛	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	26⅛	23	23	26
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2200	51⅛	49	49⅛	51⅛
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	700	3½	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	700	4	4	4	4
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	600	62⅛	62	62	62
120	107	7	Endicott John pf	50	120	120	120	120
47	15⅛	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	40	38⅛	38⅛	..
55	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	47	47	47	..
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
13⅞	6⅛	1	Equitable Off Blg	1300	12⅞	11	11½	12⅝
23⅞	3⅝	..	Erie RR	11100	25⅞	22½	22⅞	22⅞
29½	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	3800	29⅞	27	27	27¼
21	2⅛	..	Erie RR 2pf	3100	23¼	20½	22	19⅞
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	15
7⅛	⅜	..	Evans Products	300	6⅞	6	6	7
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	11½	11⅛	11⅛	..
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	10	10	10	..
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	39	39	39	..
14½	4⅛	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	14	14	14	14
11⅞	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	5100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11¼
4⅞	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	200	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛
6⅞	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	5⅛	5	5	5
36	10⅛	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	34	33⅛	33⅜	33
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	71100	30⅞	29⅝	28⅞	30⅛
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	500	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞	75
70⅞	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1900	67⅛	65⅛	66	65¼
18⅞	7½	..	Florshei Shoe A	100	17	17	17	..
19	2⅛	..	Follansbee B	100	16⅝	16½	16⅝	17
16	6⅛	..	Food Mach	100	15	15	15	..
23	4⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	2000	21⅝	19	19	21½
26¼	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	26	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
23⅛	2	..	Foundation	3100	20⅞	17⅞	17⅞	20⅞
4⅞	¾	..	Fox Film A	7300	4½	4	4	4⅛
			—G—					
41¾	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	7500	42⅝	40	40½	40½
4⅞	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	1400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	5100	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10⅝
43	13⅛	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3900	43	41	41	43
27	4⅞	..	Gen Asphalt	17600	26½	24½	24½	25⅞
20⅞	13	1	Gen Baking	5000	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
108	99⅞	8	Gen Baking pf	50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	105¾
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	900	9⅛	8½	8½	9⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	1900	9	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
23	2⅛	..	Gen Cable A	200	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17⅞
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	52400	29⅞	27	27	29¼
12½	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2500	12	11⅞	12	12
39⅛	21	1.80	Gen Foods	17400	39½	38	38	38⅛
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	2700	2½	2	2	2½
16½	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	15	15	15	13½
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	16	16	16	17
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1700	63	62	62	63
104	92⅛	6	Gen Mills pf	200	102	102	102	..
34⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	65000	33⅞	30⅞	30⅞	33⅞
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	95	94	95	94
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
24	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	16	16	16	16
70	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	70	70	70	70
8⅛	2	..	Gen Pub Service	1100	7	6½	6½	6⅞
49½	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	46	42	42	46
4⅛	⅜	..	Gen Realty	4600	3⅞	3	3	3⅛
22⅞	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	..
20⅛	9⅛	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17400	17½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅞
75	47⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	200	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
7⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	3200	6⅞	6	6	6¼
20	3⅞	..	Glidden	19800	19⅞	17⅛	17⅛	19¼
87	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	87	87	87	87
16	2	..	Gobel (Adolf)	12700	14	12⅛	12⅛	13⅞
27⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	16300	27	24⅞	24⅞	26⅞
21½	3	..	Goodrich	31700	25⅛	18	18	22⅞
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	..	58	58	58	60¼
47⅞	9⅛	..	Goodyear	22900	44⅞	41⅜	41⅜	44½
17⅛	7⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3800	16⅛	14¼	14¼	16
5⅛	1	..	Graham Paige	13600	4⅞	4	4	4⅞
16⅜	3⅞	..	Granby	7100	15⅛	14⅞	14	14¾
10⅛	3⅞	..	Grand Union	400	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅛
33⅛	4⅞	..	Great Nor pf	10500	33⅞	30½	30½	32
16⅛	3⅞	..	Great Nor Ore	3300	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15¾
40⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	43800	38	35	36⅝	37⅞
106	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	50	106	106	106	..
4⅞	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	8100	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	3600	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
37⅛	5	..	Guan Sug pf	40	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	37½
23	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
38	6⅞	..	Gulf States Steel	1000	36⅛	36	36	35⅞
64	16⅛	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	60	60	60	61½
			—H—					
25½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	25½	25½	25½	25
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	28	28	28	25
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	28	28	28	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	4700	8	6⅞	7	8
10½	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	500	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
9	2⅞	..	Hamilton Watch	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
83¼	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	83	83	83	83
25⅛	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	2000	23½	22⅛	23	24⅞
7½	⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	50	4⅛	4	4	4⅞
85⅞	77⅛	3¾¶	Hazel Atlas	8400	83	75	75	82½
2⅞	⅜	..	Havana Elec	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
3⅞	⅜	..	Hayes Body	4900	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
17	3	..	Hercules Motors	200	16½	16½	16½	..
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	1200	53⅛	50	50	50¼
108	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	110	110	108⅛	108⅛	108
⅛	⅛	..	Hayes Body rts	21000	¼	..	⅛	¼
72	35⅛	3	Hershey Choc	1600	67⅛	66	66	66
90	64⅞	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	400	90	85⅛	85⅛	90
10⅛	3⅛	..	Holland Furnace	4100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
270	145	10¶	Homestake Min	1800	274¾	270	271	270
6⅞	1	..	Houdaille Her B	2900	6⅞	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
38	8⅛	..	Houston Oil	2800	36⅞	34⅛	34⅛	36⅛
7⅞	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	2400	7	6⅛	6⅝	7
20	5⅛	.40	Howe Sound	2400	28⅛	25⅞	23⅞	28⅛
19	11⅛	..	Hudson & Man	900	16⅝	16	16	16¼
48	27⅛	5	Hud & Man pf	400	50	50	50	48
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	13300	15⅞	14⅛	14½	15⅜
7⅝	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	4000	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
			—I—					
15¾	8½	..	Ill Central	17500	50	43⅛	44	45
56⅛	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	60	60	60	..
4½	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	7100	80	71⅛	72⅛	79
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	5500	77	68½	70	75
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	3600	9½	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
4½	1⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	500	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	4
3⅞	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	500	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
10¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	2400	9⅞	8	8⅞	9¼
4½	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	3050	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4⅜
12	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	900	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	11
5⅛	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	13800	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
27¼	5	..	Int Agr ppf	1800	27½	25	25¼	27
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	1200	152	150	150	152¾
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	1400	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	1800	37⅞	34⅞	36	38⅞
46	13⅛	.60	Int Harvester	13500	44⅞	40⅛	40½	44⅞
12	2⅛	..	Int Hydroelec	16200	13⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞
6⅞	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	900	6⅛	5½	5½	6¼
21¾	6⅞	..	Int Nickel	1255	22	19⅞	19⅞	21⅝
105	72	7	Int Nickel pf	200	106	105	105	..
21⅞	2½	..	Int Paper 7%	20	20⅛	19½	19½	..
10	½	..	Int Pap@Pow A	900	8½	7¼	7¼	7½
5⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	1400	4⅝	4	4	4½
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2600	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
22½	2	..	Int Pap & Pow pf	2400	22	20	20	20⅞
13	3½	..	Int Print Ink	300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	1300	26⅞	26	26	26⅞
56⅝	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	1800	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛	54
59½	9⅞	..	Int Silver	600	50	48⅛	48⅛	56⅛
71⅞	24½	..	Int Silver pf	20	69	69	69	69½
21¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	50800	21¼	18½	19½	20¾
8⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	1000	8½	7½	7½	7⅞
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	300	31	30	30	30½
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	42	42	42	42
60⅞	12¼	..	Johns Manville	9600	58	52¼	53¼	58
			—K—					
24⅛	6⅛	..	Kan C South	7700	24¼	21½	21½	24⅛
33⅛	12	..	Kan C South pf	500	34⅛	32	32	33⅛
9⅞	2⅝	..	Kaufmann D St	500	8	7½	7½	7⅛
19½	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	1300	18	17	17	17⅞
6⅞	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	8500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅝
13½	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	52800	13⅛	11⅞	12⅛	13
25⅞	7⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	60700	25⅛	23⅛	23⅝	25⅝
25⅛	5⅛	..	Kimberly Clark	300	22	21½	21½	21½
6⅛	1	..	Kinney & Co	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
16⅛	5½	..	Kresge	9600	16½	15¼	15¼	16¾
7⅞	1	..	Kresge Dept S	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
44⅛	27	1¶	Kress Co	400	41½	41	41⅛	41½
35⅞	14⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	28600	31⅞	29¼	29⅞	31½
			—L—					
12⅛	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	8700	12⅝	11	11¼	12
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	500	23¼	23	23	23½
6⅞	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	1900	6	4⅛	4⅛	6
12	2⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal pf	800	11⅛	9⅞	9⅛	11
27⅜	8⅞	..	Lehigh Val RR	10600	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛
79⅞	37⅞	2.40	Lehman Corp	1500	76⅜	75	75	77
37⅞	4⅞	..	Libby-Owens-F	120000	36	31⅛	31¾	35¾
21⅛	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	1900	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	19¼
31⅞	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	800	29¼	27⅛	27⅛	29⅛
19⅞	6⅞	.40	Link-Belt	500	18	18	18	17⅞
50	10⅛	..	Liquid Carbonic	17200	48⅝	39	39	47½
30⅞	8½	1	Loew's Inc	11200	32⅛	27⅛	29	29⅞
75	35	6	Loews pf	500	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	1600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
5⅛	1	..	Long Bell Lum A	600	4⅞	4	4	4⅜
42½	19½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	40½	40	40	41⅛
120	113⅛	7	Loose-Wiles pf	70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118
25⅛	13⅞	1½	Louisville G&E A	300	23⅞	22	22	23
67⅛	21⅛	..	Louisville & N	1000	67	65	66⅛	64½
4	⅞	..	Louisiana OR	1400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	3000	18⅞	18	18⅛	19
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	400	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28⅞
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	1300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
6	1⅛	..	McCrory B	700	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21	2⅛	..	McCrory pf	100	14	14	14	15
8⅛	3	..	McGraw-Hill	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
37	18	1⅝¶	McIntyre Porcu	43000	37⅞	33⅞	34⅞	37
93⅞	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	2300	93	87⅛	87⅛	93⅞
3⅛	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	3100	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	2⅝
22⅞	2⅛	..	McLellan Sto pf	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
46⅞	13½	1	Mack Trucks	3300	44	40⅛	40⅛	43¼
68⅝	24⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	61	61	61	62
7	1⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
19⅞	5⅞	..	Magma Copper	2200	19⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18⅞
5⅛	¾	..	Mallinson	800	4⅛	4	4	4⅝
5	¾	..	Manati Sugar	1500	5⅛	5	5	5
8½	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	10	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9
24⅞	12	..	Man Elv gtd	10	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	2900	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
23	5½	..	Man Shirt	4100	23	19⅛	19⅛	22
11⅛	5⅛	.40	Marine Mid	5000	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
8	1⅞	..	Market St Ry ppf	500	8	8	8	8
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	1800	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
18⅞	4⅛	..	Marshall Field	4900	17⅞	16⅛	16⅛	17⅞
4⅛	½	..	Martin Parry	1500	5⅛	4⅛	5	4⅛
38⅞	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	4900	37⅛	34⅞	35⅛	37⅛
32	9⅞	1	May Dept Stores	2500	31⅞	30⅛	30⅛	31⅞
8½	1⅛	..	Maytag	1800	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
20¼	13⅛	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	500	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	20
9⅞	1⅛	..	Miami Cop	2700	8⅞	8	8	8⅛
16	3⅞	..	Mid-Cont Pet	5400	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
17⅞	3	..	Midland Steel	2200	16⅛	16	16	16⅞
70	26	4	Midland Stl pf	300	68	68	68	70
28	13	..	Min Honeywell	500	28⅛	28	28	28
5⅞	⅜	..	Min Moline	12900	5⅛	4½	4½	5⅛
30	6	..	Min Moline pf	200	27	27	27	29⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	Min & StL	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅞	⅜	..	Min SP & SSM	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
8⅞	⅜	..	Min SP & SSM pf	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
14⅞	4	..	Min SP&SSM ll	600	11⅞	10	11⅛	..
17⅞	5⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	4100	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15½
37⅛	11⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	1700	35⅞	33	33	33⅞
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	3200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	9
15⅛	1⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf	3500	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅞
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	4900	21⅞	18⅞	28⅝	20⅞
67¼	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	2100	64⅛	61⅛	61⅛	65¼
28⅞	8⅞	..	MontGom Ward	31000	28⅞	25⅞	26	27⅞
56	25	2	Morrell & Co	200	53	52⅛	52⅛	54⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	4000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	7100	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
33⅛	7⅛	..	Motor Products	1000	30	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
11⅞	1⅜	..	Motor Wheel	1400	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅞
10⅞	1⅛	..	Mullins Mfg	3700	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
25	5	..	Mullins pf	70	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
18⅜	5	..	Munsingwear	700	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
11⅞	1⅜	..	Murray Body	22900	11⅛	10	10	11⅛
20⅛	8	..	Myers & Bro	100	19	19	19	20
			—N—					
27	11⅛	..	Nash Motors	12000	25⅛	23	23	25¼
7⅞	1⅜	..	Nat Acme	1000	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅞	1⅛	..	Nat Bel H pf	700	9⅞	8⅛	8⅛	9
60⅞	31⅛	2.60	Nat Biscuit	8000	56⅞	54⅞	55⅛	56⅞
23⅞	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	7100	23⅞	20⅞	21	21⅞
25⅞	10⅛	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	19000	25⅞	24⅛	24¼	24⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores	400	2	1⅞	2	2
10	1⅛	..	Nat Dept S pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
125	43¼	5	Nat Lead	200	125	125	125	..
20⅛	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	8900	20⅝	18⅛	18⅛	19⅞
1⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	1400	53⅞	50	50	53½
8⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Surety	1200	5⅞	5	5⅛	5½
27	6⅛	.60	Nat Tea	16700	27	24	24	26⅛
12⅞	1⅛	..	Neisner Bros	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
31	9	..	New Orl T & M	10	31	31	31	30
11⅞	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	3000	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅞
24½	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	200	21	21	21	21½
58⅛	14	..	NY Central	32700	57	50⅛	52	55⅛
25⅞	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	2000	24⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
34	2⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	7100	34	29⅞	30	31⅞
11⅞	5	..	NY Dock	140	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞
22	6⅛	..	NY Dock pf	50	18	18	18	..
2⅞	⅛	..	NY Investors	7000	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	10100	34⅞	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	700	55	54⅛	55	54
15	7⅛	..	NY Ont & W	2700	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	13⅞
3	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	400	2⅛	2	2	..
21⅛	1⅛	.40	NY Shipbldg	21900	21⅛	17⅛	17⅛	20
101	80	6	NY Steam 6%	60	94⅞	92⅛	94⅞	..
37	17⅞	.50¶	Noranda M	41000	37	33	33⅛	36⅛
4⅞	⅛	..	Norfolk & South	400	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
177	111⅛	8	Norfolk & West	200	167	167	167	167
36⅛	18⅛	8§	North American	21000	36	31⅛	31⅛	34⅞
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	19700	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8½
10	5	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
34⅞	9⅞	..	Northern Pacific	8900	33⅞	30⅞	30⅞	32
43	26⅞	3	Northwestern Tel	50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38
5⅞	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	8000	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
			—O—					
17⅞	4⅞	..	Ohio Oil	14000	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
8⅞	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	7000	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
30⅞	3⅛	..	Oliver F E ppf	200	27	25	25	28
8⅞	1⅜	..	Omnibus	6000	8⅞	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
15	2⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	4000	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
25⅛	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	12000	25	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
106	93½	6	Otis Elev pf	40	106	104	104½	104½
8⅛	½	..	Otis Steel	10200	8	7	7⅛	8
21⅞	2⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	1000	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
96⅞	31½	2	Owens Ill Glass	12000	93¼	85⅛	86	93½
			—P—					
31⅞	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	7000	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	29⅞
43⅞	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	4900	38	36¼	36¼	36⅞
29	6	..	Pacific Mills	1400	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	25½
6⅞	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	61000	6⅞	5⅞	6	6⅞
4⅛	⅛	..	Panhandle P & R	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	5⅛	..	Panhandle pf	10	15	15	15	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Par Pub ctfs	4900	2⅞	2	2	2
32⅞	6	..	Park & Tilford	12700	30⅞	26	26	30
4⅛	⅜	..	Park Utah	17400	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
3	⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	1400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2⅛	½	..	Pathe Exchange	6700	2⅞	2	2	2⅛
9⅞	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	8000	9⅞	9	9	9½
22⅛	5⅞	..	Patino Mines	14700	21⅛	8⅞	8⅞	21
9⅛	⅜	..	Peerless Motor	16100	8⅛	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛
57⅞	25⅛	1	Penick & Ford	400	55⅞	54⅛	54⅛	56⅛
9⅞	1⅛	..	Penn Dixie Cem	4000	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
47⅞	19⅛	1.20	Penney (JC)	4700	46⅞	44	44⅛	46
43⅛	13⅞	..	Pennsylvania RR	17000	39⅞	36⅞	36⅞	39
78	41⅞	4	Peoples Gas L&C	1400	71	67⅛	67⅛	69
37	3⅞	..	Pere Marquette	200	36	35	35	35½
38½	4⅛	..	Pere Marq pf	100	31	31	31	..
15⅛	6½	..	Pet Milk	200	13	13	13	14¼
15	4⅞	..	Petroleum	6000	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	13⅞
18⅛	4⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	41000	18⅛	17	17	17⅛
62	47	6	Phila Co pf n	300	60	60	60	61⅛
5⅞	2	..	Phila Rap Tr	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
9½	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	7100	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅞
16⅜	3	..	Phillips Jones	200	16	15	15	16
17⅞	4⅞	..	Phillips Pet	14000	17	16	16	16⅞
13	1⅞	..	Phoenix Hosiery	110	10⅞	10	10	11
1⅞	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	4000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
13⅞	3⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅞
2⅞	⅛	..	Pierce Pet	1400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
26⅞	9⅞	1	Pillsbury Flour	1200	26	24	24	26
23	4	..	Pitts Coal	400	22	21	21	21⅞
11⅞	1⅞	..	Pitts tScrew&Bolt	1000	10½	10	10	11
38⅞	10⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	90	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	36⅞
6⅞	⅛	..	Pitts Terminal	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
23	4	..	Pitts Term pf	50	20	19⅛	20	19½
6⅞	⅛	..	Pitts United	200	6	6	6	6
63	15⅞	..	Pitts United pf	10	63	63	63	63
7	⅜	..	Pittston Co	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
17⅞	6⅛	..	Plymouth Oil	3100	16⅛	14⅞	15⅛	16⅞
13⅞	1⅜	..	Poor & Co B	1400	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
40⅞	4	..	Postal Tel pf	4700	31⅞	27⅛	27⅛	30⅞
15⅛	5⅞	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
5⅛	⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car	3400	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
47⅛	19⅞	1.50	Procter & Gam	6200	47⅞	43⅞	43⅞	47¼
104⅛	97	5	Procter & G pf	30	102	102	102	102
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	4300	55⅞	51⅞	51⅞	53
88⅛	68	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	85	85	85	84
101⅞	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	97	97	97	97
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	3000	54⅞	52	52	54¾
11⅞	2⅛	..	Pure Oil	15500	11⅞	10	10	11¼
65⅞	30	..	PureOilpf	50	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63
25⅞	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	6300	24½	22¾	23	24⅞
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	75400	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	..
27	6½	..	Radio pf B	2600	24½	27⅞	22⅞	24
5⅜	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	3400	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
32⅞	4⅛	..	RR Securities	200	34	33⅛	33⅛	32¾
18⅞	5	.60	Raybestos Man	1000	18	16½	16½	18
62½	23½	1	Reading	100	61	58	58	60
37⅞	23½	2	Reading 2pf	500	36½	35½	36½	36¾
20⅞	5⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	16	15⅛	15⅛	16⅝
4½	⅛	..	Reis & Co	10500	4⅛	3½	3½	4¼
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	40	17	16½	16½	17⅞
11⅞	2⅛	..	Remington Rand	4000	11	9⅞	10	10⅞
37	7⅛	..	RemRand 1pf	300	37½	36½	37½	37
35⅛	8	..	RemRand 2pf	60	35	35	35	35
6⅞	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	5000	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅝
23	4	..	Republic I & S	25400	22⅞	20	20	22¼
54⅛	9	..	Repub I&S pf	3300	53½	50	50	52½
55	7	..	Revere C&B pf	20	54	54	54	55
21⅛	6	1	Reynolds Metal	2500	20⅞	19	19	20
15⅞	1⅛	..	Reynolds Spring	500	14	12⅞	12⅞	13½
10⅞	2	..	Rossia n Co Am	500	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
36⅞	17⅞	.80½e	Royal Dtch	1000	36¼	34⅞	34⅞	36⅞
			—S—					
62⅞	28	3	Safeway Stores	3400	61	55	55	59½
94½	72	6	Safeway S 6%	10	92	92	92	92⅞
103	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	10	103	103	103	103
29⅛	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	14600	29⅞	27	27½	29⅛
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	1100	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	6⅞
9⅞	1	..	StL & SF pf	900	7⅞	6½	6½	7½
22	8⅛	..	StL So'western	200	21	21	21	..
12	2⅛	..	Savage Arms	1600	11½	10½	10½	11
42	28	1.40§	Scott Paper	110	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	..
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	3800	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4⅞	⅜	..	Seaboard A L pf	500	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅞
33⅞	15	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	3300	32	29⅛	29⅛	31⅞
47	12½	..	Sears Roebck	14600	44⅞	40⅛	40⅛	44⅞
5	1⅛	..	Second Nat Inv	600	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
4⅞	2⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
3⅞	½	..	Seneca Cop	52000	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
7⅞	1⅛	..	Servel Inc	500	7⅛	6	6⅛	6⅞
12	1⅛	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
13⅛	5⅛	.25	Shattuck (FG)	2200	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
11⅞	4	..	Shell Union Oil	11600	11	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
61	28⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	60	60	60	60
30⅞	4⅞	..	Simmons	21400	31	26	26	30¼
12⅛	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	3000	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11½
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	300	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
9⅞	⅜	..	Snider Packing	1500	8⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
15⅞	6	..	Socony Vacuum	27600	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	1500	26½	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞
7⅞	1⅛	..	So Dairies B	100	5	5	5	..
38⅛	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	22100	37⅛	32⅛	34	36⅛
48⅛	15⅛	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	10100	44⅛	40⅛	41⅞	44
35⅛	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	26800	36	32⅞	32⅞	34
49	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	7500	47	45⅛	46	45⅛
11⅞	4	..	Spalding & Bros	10	10	10	10	..
15	4½	..	Spang Chalfant	30	15⅛	15	15½	15
8	⅜	..	Sparks Withing	4000	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6⅞
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	35100	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
31⅞	7⅛	.80	Spencer Kellogg	400	22	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
13⅞	1	..	Spieg May Stern	300	13	12	12	13⅛
37⅞	13⅞	1	Stand Brands	475600	35	27	27	35
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	5000	21⅞	19⅛	19⅛	20⅞
25⅞	8⅞	4	Stand G&E pf	1700	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21½
66	20⅞	7	Stand G&E 7%	400	56⅞	56	56⅞	..
2⅞	⅛	..	Stand Investing	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
40⅛	19⅛	2¶	Stand Oil Calif	11200	39⅞	37⅛	37⅛	39¾
41⅛	22⅛	1	Stand Oil NJ	26800	40⅞	38⅛	38⅞	40⅞
11⅞	4	..	Starrett Co	500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
3⅞	⅜	..	Sterling Secur	1000	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅞	1⅛	..	Sterling pf	3800	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
11	2⅛	..	Stewart Warner	25400	11⅛	10	11	10⅞
19¼	5⅛	..	Stone & Webster	10400	19¼	17⅛	17¼	18¼
8⅞	1⅛	..	Studebaker	5000	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
38⅛	9	..	Studebaker pf	100	35	35	35	35
26⅞	7⅛	.50	Superheater	2100	27	26½	26½	26
4⅛	¾	..	Superior Oil	1500	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
22⅞	2	..	Superior Steel	1000	22	19	19⅛	21⅞
9⅞	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	1000	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞
3	⅛	..	Symington	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
5⅛	¼	..	Symington A	300	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—T—					
16⅞	8⅛	1	Telautograph	400	16	15½	15½	15⅞
6⅞	1⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	2600	6⅞	6	6⅛	6¼
28⅞	10⅞	1	Texas Corp	10600	27⅞	26⅛	26⅛	27⅞
34⅞	15⅛	1	Texas Gulf Sul	8600	33⅞	31⅛	31⅛	34
6⅛	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	500	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
11⅞	3⅛	..	Texas & P Land	2100	10⅞	10	10	10⅞
21⅞	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	10100	22⅛	18	18	20½
44	29	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	500	44	44	44	44
10⅞	1	..	Thermoid	4500	9⅞	9	9	9½
15½	6⅞	1	Thompson	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
17⅞	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	15600	17½	16	16	17
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	3800	7⅛	7	7	7⅞
10⅞	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	6400	10	8⅞	8⅞	9⅞
55	23⅛	..	Tide W Asso pf	200	51½	51	51	52
8⅛	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	5700	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
35⅛	13⅞	.60	Timken Roller	10300	34⅞	31⅛	31⅛	33⅞
9⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	46700	9⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
17	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	5100	17½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅞
8⅞	2⅛	..	Tri Continental	6800	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
38⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	1500	38	36⅛	36⅛	37
5⅛	½	..	Truax Traer Coal	3200	4⅞	4	4	4⅛
12⅞	2	..	Truscon Steel	6500	11⅞	10	10	11½
4⅞	1½	..	Twin City R T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—U—					
6⅛	¾	..	Ulen & Co	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
39⅛	9⅛	.50	Underwd El Fish	600	37⅛	33	33	37⅛
60	5⅛	..	Union Bag & P	9800	57⅞	46	46	58
51⅛	19⅞	1	Union Carbide	24300	50½	45⅛	45⅛	50¼
28⅞	8⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	2300	23	22	22	22⅞
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	4100	128	123	123	127
75⅛	56	4	Union Pacific pf	400	74	73¾	74	73¾
22⅞	10⅛	1.20	Union Tank Car	3500	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
46⅞	16⅞	..	United Air&Tr	12100	45⅞	37	40⅛	44⅞
27⅞	13⅛	1.60	United Biscuit	4400	26½	25⅛	25⅛	26⅞
30⅞	10⅛	1	United Carbon	2000	30⅞	27⅛	27⅛	29⅞
14½	4⅛	.40	United Corp	33600	14	12⅛	12⅛	13⅞
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	2300	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
6⅞	⅜	..	United Dyewood	110	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
8⅛	1	..	United El Coal	3400	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
66⅛	23⅛	2	United Fruit	2600	63⅛	60	60	63
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	15800	24⅛	23	23	23½
21⅞	3⅛	..	United Piece Dye	7100	21⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	US Express	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
17⅞	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
[illegible]	36½	..	US & For S pf	400	84	83⅞	84	
29⅞	7	..	US Freight	400	26½	24	24	27
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	400	51⅞	50	50	52
119	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	70	119	119	119	118¾
11⅞	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	400	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅞
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	37600	87	68⅛	68⅛	87¼
17⅛	2⅞	..	US Leather	13600	16¼	14¼	14¼	16¼
27⅞	4⅛	..	US Leather A	4600	26⅞	23¼	23¼	26¼
74	30	..	US Leather ppf	100	73	73	73	..
22⅛	6½	½	US Pipe & Fdry	8400	21⅛	18⅛	18⅛	20¾
19	12⅛	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
14½	2½	..	US Realty	4400	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	63500	23⅛	20	20	23⅛
43⅞	5⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	10100	41⅛	36	36	42
76	13⅛	1	US Smelt R & M	8800	72	62	62	73
56	39⅛	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	55½	55⅛	55⅛	55
67½	23⅛	..	US Steel	47900	67	62½	62⅞	66⅞
105⅛	53	2	US Steel pf	300	103⅞	101	101	104⅞
35	10	..	Univ Pictures pf	50	30	30	30	..
3⅞	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	3200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&L A	4300	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7½
			—V—					
2⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	21000	3⅛	2½	2½	2½
34⅞	7⅛	..	Vanadium	28000	36⅛	31⅛	31⅛	33⅞
10	1⅞	..	Van Raalte	120	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte sta	10	35	35	35	32⅛
55	55	..	Vick S&P pf	30	55	55	55	..
7⅛	⅜	..	Va-Caro Chem	30600	7⅛	6	6⅛	6⅞
26⅞	3⅞	..	Va-C Chem 6%	3700	24⅛	21⅞	21⅞	24½
63⅛	35⅜	..	Va-C Chem 7%	400	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞	63⅛
85⅞	65⅛	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	83
40	30	..	Va I C&C pf	100	30⅞	30	30	..
67⅞	12⅞	..	Vulcan Detin	40	60	59⅞	59⅞	60⅞
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	1400	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6⅞
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	1200	9⅛	8	8	8⅛
12	5⅞	..	Waldorf System	1400	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞
8⅞	⅞	..	Walworth	1900	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
5⅞	⅞	..	Ward Baking B	1700	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
44⅞	11⅛	1	Ward Baking pf	200	42	41	41	41⅞
8⅞	1	..	Warner Bros A	29500	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
22	4⅛	..	Warner Bros pf	400	19⅞	18⅛	18⅛	..
4⅞	⅛	..	Warner Quinlan	400	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
22⅞	2½	..	Warren Bros	3200	20⅞	18⅛	18⅛	19⅞
35⅞	7½	..	Warren cv pf	20	28	28	28	30
17⅞	5	..	Warren F & P	1900	18⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
37½	7	.50	Wesosn Oil	9200	36	32½	33	36⅞
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	1100	62½	61⅛	61½	62⅞
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	10	68	68	68	67½
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	1000	97	97	97	97
11¾	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	10	10	10	10
4⅛	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	900	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	3400	15⅞	13⅞	14½	15
9½	1	..	Westn Pacific	2600	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	4400	14⅞	1-2½	12½	13⅞
77¼	17⅛	..	Westn Union	14100	75⅞	70⅞	70½	74½
35⅞	11⅛	1	Westing Air Br	1700	32⅞	32	32	33
58⅞	19⅞	..	Westinh Elec	21800	57⅞	52⅞	52⅞	57⅞
13⅞	3½	..	Weston El Instru	600	11⅞	11	11	11¼
20½	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	1500	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19⅞
35	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	100	32	32	32	32
35⅞	11⅛	2	White Rock	4700	38⅞	33	33	35⅞
4⅞	½	..	White Sew M	1100	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3½
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	1700	5	4½	4⅞	4⅞
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	4800	9⅞	7⅞	7⅞	9½
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	7200	20	18⅛	18½	19⅞
72½	19	..	Wilson & C pf	2300	67	60⅛	62	66
50⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	8400	49½	46⅞	46⅞	49⅛
39⅞	8	..	Worthton Pump	1200	38	34½	34½	38
24	6	..	Wright Aero	10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21¾
52⅞	34½	3	Wrigley	900	51	50½	51	51
			—Y—					
7⅞	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	6200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
18⅞	3½	..	Young Sp & W	300	19⅛	17½	17½	18½
37⅞	7½	..	Youngstown	2900	37¼	33½	33½	36⅞
			—Z—					
3½	⅛	..	Zenith Radio	1200	3¼	3	3	3⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.04	1.05	—.09⅞
September	1.16½	1.17½	1.05½	1.07	—.10⅜
December	1.20½	1.20¾	1.08½	1.10	—.10⅝
May	1.24¼	1.25	1.12	1.14	—.11
Corn					
July	.64¼	.65	.59	.59	—.03⅞
September	.70	.78	.64½	.65⅜	—.04⅜
December	.74⅛	.75	.69⅛	.70⅜	—.04⅛
May	.80¼	.80¼	.75¼	.76¼	—.04⅛
Oats					
July	.47⅛	.47⅞	.45	.45	—.02⅞
September	.48¼	.48⅜	.41½	.42½	—.06⅛
December	.51¼	.51⅜	.43⅞	.45½	—.05¼
May	.53⅞	.54⅜	.48	.48½	—.06¼
Lard					
July	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	—.35
September	8.25	7.35	7.75	7.75	—.45
December	8.82	8.87	8.25	8.25	—.52

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.93½	.86½	.87¼	—.13¼
September	.97	.88¾	.89⅞	—.06⅛
December	.99	.90⅞	.91⅞	—.07
May	1.02⅞	.94⅞	.95⅞	..

Glidden Company's Profit Jumps

CLEVELAND, July 19—Glidden Company's reports for eight months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $667,601 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after eight months' dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 50 cents a share on the 650,000 shares of common. This compares with net profit of $55,117, equal, after subsidiary preferred dividend requirements, to 57 cents a share on the 69,000 shares of 7 per cent prior preferred for the eight months ended June 30, 1932. June net profit was $307,062, compared with net loss of $65,656 in June, 1932.

Steel Scrap Up 25 Cents

PITTSBURGH, July 19—Heavy melting No. 1 steel scrap sold at $12.50 a ton, an advance of 25 cents over previous transaction.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Weak; specialty issues lead wide break.

Bonds: Irregular; rails lose early gains.

Curb: Weak; liquor stocks slump.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Lower; beneficial rains southwest; weakness grains and stocks.

Sugar: Easy; Wall Street selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Down 13¼ cents; stop loss selling.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Generally steady, best steers held above $7.50.

Hogs: Slow, 10-15 cents lower; top $4.85.

Foreign

London: Owing to investment buying, gilt-edged securities and home rails were the best sections in a quiet and cheerful session of the stock exchange. Speculative oil and rubber shares eased on profit-taking but transatlantic issues, especially nickel stocks, were steady. The market closed steady.

Paris: The tone of the Bourse was generally heavy with trading inactive as traders showed reluctance to follow the Wall Street boom too far. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse improved and closed firm.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	11.18	11.18	11.18	11.18	—.41
October	11.85	11.87	11.45	11.45	—.43
December	12.05	12.07	11.66	11.45	—.58
January	12.13	12.13	11.75	11.75	—.45
March	12.28	12.29	11.86	11.88	—.44
May	12.42	12.43	12.03	11.03	—.47

Spots 11.55, off 40 points. bBid. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	11.50b	11.50	11.50	11.08b
October	11.80	11.30	11.04	11.07
December	12.04	12.07	11.51	11.53
January	12.09	12.09	11.72	11.80
March	12.22	11.22	11.31	11.80
May	12.40	11.40	11.45	11.45

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.18	6.21	6.16	6.16	—.07
October	6.21	6.27	6.19	6.20	—.08
December	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	—.10
January	6.26	6.31	6.24	6.25	—.08
March	6.31	6.34	6.29	6.29	—.09
May	6.35	6.39	6.35	6.35	—.07

Spots 6.43, off 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Dividend Declarations

	Amt.	Payable	Stk. of record
Shawinigan Power	q .90	Aug. 15	July 21
Cons. Gas Balto	q .90	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Stand Cap & Seal	q. .60	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	98.00	99.00	..
October	101.00	99.00	— .50
December	98.00	99.00	—1.00
January	101.00	100.00b	—1.00
March	102.00	100.00b	—1.00
May	103.00	100.00b	—1.00

Tone at close steady.

American Dollar Tops Parity In London Exchange

Pound Quoted at $4.87, Lowest Since Britain Left Gold Standard

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The American dollar crossed the old parity mark today when it reached a quotation of $4.86¾—$4.87 to the pound. The old parity was $4.86 3-5. Today's rate was the lowest since Britain abandoned the gold standard.

After establishing the new low the dollar improved steadily, closing at $4.85½, down 1¾ cents from yesterday.

The weakness in the dollar resulted from selling from the Continent and New York.

England suspended operation of its gold standard act on Sept. 20, 1931. On the next day the pound fell to $4.22. While there have been repeated rumors that the Washington Administration might be willing to stabilize the dollar at the old parity, the Administration's avowed policy is to let the dollar seek its own level.

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—The United States dollar sagged further in early transactions on the Bourse today, from an opening quotation of 17.50 francs (5.71 cents to the franc), to 17.45 francs (5.73 cents to the franc), with selling offers exceeding the demand.

Yesterday's closing rate was 17.62 francs (5.67 cents to the franc), representing a loss during the day of 23 centimes.

At the close today the rate remained at 17.45 francs.

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—The United States dollar lost in value again today, being quoted at 2.88 marks compared with yesterday's 2.91. This represented a mark value of 34.7 cents, compared with 34.1 cents yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The drop of the dollar in London below the old parity rate to the pound, $4.86 3-5, was watched with interest by Government officials, but comment was withheld as usual. Officials had previously expressed the opinion that the weakness of the dollar abroad was due to "thin" speculation and future purchasing of foreign exchange by American importers of foreign goods.

When the United States went off the gold standard, President Roosevelt's attitude was set forth as intending to permit the dollar to find its own level without any governmental action.

Efforts made by gold standard countries at the London Conference to have adopted a temporary stabilization plan were rejected by the President.

The opinion prevailed that the President felt that any effort at stabilization now would halt the upward trend of prices sought by the domestic emergency program.

While the Administration still stands on its rejection of stabilization at this time, the President has a powerful weapon at his command in the authority conferred in the Thomas amendment to the farm relief bill to reduce the gold content of the dollar as much as 50 per cent. The dollar now contains 25.8 grains of gold, 0.900 fine, and gold is worth $20.67 an ounce.

The Federal Reserve System holds $3,400,000,000 of gold and the nation's supply is more than $4,000,000,000, the largest amount held by any nation in the world, the total stocks of which amount to $11,300,000,000.

While official comment was lacking on the drop of the dollar today, officials of the Treasury, Federal Reserve and State Departments have been watching closely the change from day to day. It has generally been understood the President was ready to act whenever he deemed the proper time had come, but what form this action would take has not been divulged.

The old parity of $4.86 3-5 stood from 1925 until the United States went off the gold standard in April. The exchange rates have been in that neighborhood since the gold standard was adopted in 1900. The post office rate of dollars to the pound, always a little above the prevailing exchange rate, was set at $4.87 to the pound on July 12.

Railway Earnings

	1933	1932
Union Pacific		
June gross	$9,972,344	$8,805,826
Net oper inc	2,130,064	890,810
6 mos gross	47,745,003	54,534,854
Net oper inc	5,266,612	4,746,511
Baltimore & Ohio		
May deficit aft chrgs	$175,556	$1,078,159
5 mos defic aft chrgs	4,671,566	4,717,415
Southern Railway		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$73,371	$1,500,724
5 mos defict aft chrgs	2,347,824	5,276,432
Southern Pacific		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$208,578	†$296,549
5 mos deficit	9,039,724	6,331,878
Minneapolis & St. Paul		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$202,701	$420,513
5 mos deficit	1,467,553	1,587,232
Illinois Central		
May surp aftr chrgs	$111,063	*$802,347
5 mos deficit	2,513,091	2,305,613
Seaboard Air Line		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$568,855	$820,599
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	2,749,147	3,240,248
Gulf, Mobile & Northern		
May surp aftr chrgs	$12,093	*$68,525
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	85,496	251,949
Florida East Coast		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$197,383	$305,319
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	221,590	499,967
Mobile & Ohio		
May deficit aftr chrgs	$59,072	$203,118
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	753,846	980,930
Long Island		
May surp aftr chrgs	$125,169	$315,368
5 mos surp aftr chrgs	270,866	825,925
Alabama Great Southern		
May surp aftr chrgs	$38,341	*$73,271
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	140,434	280,053
Clinchfield		
May defic aftr chrgs	$83,815	$169,019
5 mos defic aftr chrgs	418,932	883,029

*Surplus. †Deficit.

Financial: News and Comment

Advocates Control Of Cotton Prices In Great Britain

Sir Alan Sykes Seeks Action to Meet Japanese Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Government action against unfair Japanese competition was urged by Sir Alan J. Sykes, chairman, at the annual meeting of the Bleachers' Association, Ltd., held here recently, when he pointed out that in some cases Japanese cloth had been sold at a price which would not cover even the current cost of raw materials.

"This is not trading—it is economic war," he said, "and it can only be countered by specially contrived measures which the people of this country have the right to expect the Government to take."

Sir Alan said that recently an intense selling campaign backed by an exceptional degree of currency depreciation had resulted in flooding many of their foreign markets with Japanese cloth at a price with which no western nation could possibly compete.

"With the best will in the world," Sir Alan continued, "the cotton trade itself cannot bridge more than a fraction of the gap between the price of Japanese and British cotton cloth. This is not a question which can be answered by any reference to the failure of the British cotton industry to put its house in order. It is a deliberate attack, designed to oust our products from specially selected markets by means which no industry could invoke and which no industry could counter without extraneous aid."

"The simplest form of control," said Sir Alan, "is by agreement to maintain the price of a product at a level which will afford a reasonable, but not excessive, remuneration to the various factors of production."

"We shall not abandon our conviction that voluntary control is far better than statutory control, but the latter may prove to be preferable to the lack of any control whatever."

Railways of Mexico Balance

NEW YORK, June 19—National Railways of Mexico May balance after charges was $74,497, compared with 243,224 in May, 1932; five months, 1,640,382, compared with 1,195,330 in the first five months last year. Figures are in Mexican currency.

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July 20, 1933

Cotton Goods Price Rise Causes Concern

Washington, July 19

THE Department of Agriculture officials are concerned over the rapid rise in the price of finished cotton goods. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is expected to make a public appeal on the situation.

The Agriculture Department figures compiled reveal that between March 1 and July 10 New York wholesale prices on print cloth sheeting and yarn increased an average of 112 per cent. Raw cotton increased 77 per cent in the same period.

Experts at the Department said wholesale prices were high enough to support raw cotton at 18 cents a pound, compared with the present price of around 11 cents.

Some officials thought the textile trade had discounted in advance the increased wage costs which went into effect Monday under the textile code and the processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound which becomes effective Aug. 1.

Rise of 16.4 P. C. In Electric Power Production in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—For the eleventh successive week output of electricity for the week ended July 15 was greater than a year ago, the increase being 16.4 per cent over the week ended July 16, 1932, says the Edison Electric Institute. Starting with an increase of 0.5 per cent for the week ended May 6, each succeeding week has shown a larger gain over the corresponding week of 1932. The New England output was 26 per cent larger than a year ago.

Production for the week amounted to 1,648,339,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,538,500,000 in the preceding week and 1,415,704,000 in the like 1932 period.

The middle Atlantic region in the week ended July 15 showed an increase in electricity output of 12.2 per cent from last year, as against an increase of 11.3 per cent for the week ended July 8, while New England, taken alone, was 26 per cent above a year ago as compared with an increase of 22.2 per cent in the preceding week.

The central industrial region, outlined by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, showed a gain of 19.2 per cent, while in the week ended July 8 an increase of 16.2 per cent was shown.

The Pacific coast region was up 5.3 per cent as compared with an increase of 0.2 per cent in the previous week.

The southern states reported an increase of 25.8 per cent compared with an increase in the previous week of 29.1 per cent.

Jordan Is Caustic On Recovery Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—The Administration's National Industrial Recovery Act is given no support by Mr. Virgil Jordan in his article on the Industrial Recovery Act, which appears in the latest issue of Economic Forum. Mr. Jordan, the president of the National Industrial Conference Board, states that "the opportunities for bureaucratic waste and graft, implied in the vague grants of powers under these measures, are so vast as to create the possibility of a pork barrel paradise unprecedented in this or any other place in the world.

"Taken in conjunction with the Farm Act and the Securities Control Act, which are inseparable from it," he continues, "it is, in fact, not a piece of legislation at all, in the usual sense of the word, but a general and practically unlimited grant of power to persons largely unspecified to reorganize, control, and administer the entire economic system of the nation."

June Employment Gains 7 Per Cent Over May

WASHINGTON, July 19—Employment in June increased 7 per cent and pay roll totals 10.8 per cent over May, according to index number of Department of Labor.

Since April it was said there has been an increase of over 13 per cent in employment and about 20 per cent in pay rolls. The June gain in employment was in manufacturing industries.

Offer Carib Stock

NEW YORK, July 19—To provide working capital, Carib Syndicate, Ltd., is offering to stockholders of record July 21 the right to subscribe to 220,020 shares at $6 a share in ratio of 28-100 share for each share held. Warrants which will be available July 24 may be exercised prior to the close of business Aug. 11. The company has made arrangements for the purchase at $6 a share of all stock not taken up by stockholders.

Wool Buyers Are Still Active And Volume Is Heavy

Prices Continue Against Purchaser—Old Wool Clip All Sold

There is still a good demand for wool. Last week-end, it seemed as if there had come "a breathing spell" in the market, following very heavy purchases by the mills, but the buyers are again active and for substantial quantities of wool.

Prices continue against the buyer. In this connection, it is of special interest to note the unusually strong position of medium wools. Because of the comparative scarcity of these wools, they are relatively dear in price.

The wool market is exceedingly strong from a statistical point of view. Not only have the old wools practically all disappeared into consuming channels but it is estimated that about 40 per cent of the new 1933 clip also is now in the hands of the manufacturers.

The marked change in the supplies of wool available this summer compared with last, when about all of the 1932 clip was on hand and some of the 1931 domestic clip as well, has led to increasing importations of foreign wool. This is made possible by the rise in domestic wool and by-products to a point equal to the foreign price plus the tariff.

Large Importations

Importations of foreign wool, mostly of the crossbred or medium qualities, have been over 4,000,000 pounds at the three principal ports for the first two weeks in July, which is the most they have been for many months. In addition the importations of wool wastes, noils, etc., have been very large of late.

Stocks of domestic wools left over at country points are considerably lower than usual. Probably there is less than 10 per cent of the domestic clip still left in the hands of the growers. In the medium sections of the bright wool states, largely east of the Mississippi River, there is said to be less than 10 per cent of the clip in farmers' and local dealers' hands.

Meanwhile, the manufacturers are consuming very large quantities of wool. Their commitments have become so large that they are not greatly concerned about taking on further business for the time being. Meanwhile, deliveries for the fall and winter trade are being rushed.

A code of fair competition, under the Industrial Recovery Act, has been submitted to the Government by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, representing the entire wool manufacturing industry. Its terms: reducing the maximum weekly hours of labor to 40 and increasing the rate of wages to a minimum of $14 in the northern and $13 in the southern mills, with a possible two shifts only for machinery, and forbidding the employment of minors under 16 years of age. This naturally will increase the cost of production materially and, of course, of clothing to be sold this fall and winter.

Fair Local Sales

Sales in the local market have included fair weights of both medium and fine wools. Ohio and Michigan and similar quarter and three-eighths combing wools are fairly quotable in the range of 35@36 cents for good wools, these prices having been reached this week.

In fine and half-blood wools, the tendency of values has been upward, too, with choice Ohio delaines making 32 cents and half-blood combing wools held firmly at the same price. Good, fine and fine medium topmaking wools are firmly fixed at 75 cents, with some of the choicest French combing wools, uniformly fine at 76@77 cents.

Woolen wools are getting scarce and dear. There has been a large business among dealers this last week in stained sorts, fine qualities having been moved at 65@68 cents, which sold around March 1 at 28@30 cents.

There has been a good demand for noils, with fine white clear stock bringing from 55 to 60 cents, according to the noil, with the range down to about 45 cents for low quarters.

Carpet wools are in better demand, the best types being quoted at 22@23 cents, clean basis. Spot stocks are in very limited supply and offerings for shipment are not large.

Mohair demand is less eager. Stocks in the country are practically all cleared. Original bag hair is offered at 22@27 cents.

National Biscuit Earnings 47 Cents in June Quarter

National Biscuit Co. reports for quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income of $3,415,597 after taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 47 cents a share on the 6,289,263 shares of common, compared with $3,082,828, or 42 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $4,280,038 or 61 cents a share in the June quarter of 1932.

For six months ended June 30, 1933, net income was $6,498,425, equal to 89 cents a common share, compared with $8,499,996, or $1.21 a share in the first half of 1932.

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Recovery Plans Speeded In Near and Far East

Turkey Engages American Experts Headed by Walker D. Hines—Russia's Second 5-Year Plan—Japan's Agrarian Schemes

By the Associated Press

Dissimilar in several ways, Turkey, Russia, and Japan are alike in the vigor and methods with which they are striving to meet current economic difficulties.

They are trying to build up agriculture and industries to a level of permanent stability; they are seeking trade pacts with other nations; they have inaugurated far-sighted plans reaching into many spheres of life, and they have claimed success in building up a new national standard of living.

Turkey has called in United States experts to help shape its big plan. After Walker D. Hines of New York, former director of American railroads, has completed a general survey of industrial and agricultural possibilities, the Turkish Government plans to engage many other experts to apply the recommendations Hines will make. Unemployment is decreasing partly because of a large railroad project employing hand labor instead of machines. More than 10000 miles have already been completed, with 508 miles more under construction and 750 miles planned, including lines opening up the rich Eregli coal mines and Argana copper mines.

Other public works include an extensive highway system, harbor construction, and irrigation projects on the Anatolian Steppes.

A quota system of imports now in force is being replaced by bilateral treaty negotiations which put international trade on a "barter" basis.

Soviet Russia recently loaned Turkey $20,000,000 worth of machinery and plans are going forward for big textile and sugar factories.

Rural Relief in Japan

Japan's anti-depression campaign was intensified in August, 1932, when a special session of the diet voted to appropriate 600,000,000 yen for a three-year program, principally directed at the relief of rural distress. (The yen is now worth 29 American cents.) Of this sum, 360,000,000 is being expended in the fiscal year 1933-34, as follows: Public works, 100,000,000 yen, direct farm relief, 80,000,000; the rest for encouragement of various industries. The 1933-1934 budget includes appropriations of 300,000,000 yen for the replenishment of armaments for the army and navy. This sum will go largely to steel, shipbuilding, and other industries supplying the defense services.

Unemployment, never acute in Japan, has been steadily falling, according to latest figures. In the last 12 months a decrease of 50,000 has been registered in the number of idle, previously set at 424,000.

Thus far, there has been little currency inflation, despite the huge budget deficits. The currency level remained practically stationary in the past year, but finance authorities indicated that controlled inflation can be expected in the coming year, probably following the trend as revealed in the recent United States move. The Bank of Japan has absorbed practically all bond issues floated to meet the deficit. Moreover, the Bank of Japan, and other semiofficial institutions, are advancing funds at the lowest rates in their history to encourage industry.

With the same objective, the Government has steadfastly refused to increase taxes on the ground they must handicap reviving businesses.

Second Five-Year Plan

Soviet Russia's second five-year plan was announced last December, with the conclusion of the first program, generally pronounced a success.

A slowing down of industrial activities was indicated, after the haste apparent in the first scheme. On the theory that the Government and workers had advanced far along the road, capital investments were decreased in 1933 to about $9,000,000,000, compared to about $10,500,000,000 in 1931, in the largest Soviet Republic.

To inaugurate better living conditions, the Russian Socialist federated Soviet Republic, which contains 92 per cent of the area of the seven Soviet republics, announced it would invest twice as much in 1933 as last year in light industry. Much energy is being concentrated on the development of local industries, heretofore subordinated to heavy industries.

Food supplies fell off heavily recently, but prospects are excellent for the 1933 harvest, even to the extent that there may be an exportable surplus, as a result of the tightening of the quota system, whereby framing units are obliged to produce a certain proportion of food crops. Sowing campaigns among state and collective farms and individual farmers are said to have been highly successful this year.

Strengthening of discipline, elimination of discontent, and improvement of methods—all with a view to increasing production—are sought in a recent central committee decree calling for an extension of political "sections" as supervisors of collective farms. Productive "cells," or groups, have been set up on collective farms.

Meanwhile, Russia nationally is pushing forward trade negotiations with other nations, including a $20,000,000 agreement with France and an arrangement with the United States whereby the Soviet Union will buy American cotton.

The World's Business

Public Works

President Roosevelt has not been able to obtain world support for his plan to speed recovery by expediting public works. He is, nevertheless, determined to use the whole of the $3,300,000,000 that Congress has authorized him to spend on them. The transatlantic argument over public works in combating depressions really revolves around two factors. One is *timing*. Like credit expansion, a public works program of moderate size is of no use if it is embarked upon in the teeth of a depression. To be of any use at all it should be swung into action immediately a falling off in private enterprise has manifested itself. Then it will have some chance of turning the tide in general business. Such a program demands long-range planning—like any other insurance scheme. It may be of no use if the planning is delayed till the pendulum has started to move back. There is a long lag between the formulation of a scheme and the employment of labor upon it — Congressional approval, choice of project, the work of architects, and so forth. In the case of President Roosevelt's $3,300,000,000 program, of course, there is no timing, save that it is being put into effect during the initial stages of recovery, and is intended to sustain and accelerate that recovery. The second factor in connection with public works is *choice of projects*. Mr. Walter Runciman criticized public works programs on the score that they afforded so little work at a cost of so much money. His generalization is, of course, impossible to evalue without knowing what kind of public works he had in view. American experience is that public works are good labor users. For instance, a study put out by the bureau of works of the Department of Agriculture during the Hoover Administration disclosed that at least 85 per cent of the money spent for the construction of concrete roads was paid out as wages and salaries.

* * *

European Schemes

In point of fact, there is no American copyright on public works in combating unemployment. Most countries have provided for them. The International Labor Organization at Geneva has battled for them unceasingly. Its reports constitute a fund of data on their practicability. It was in consequence of their activity that the Commission of Enquiry for European Union set up an Unemployment committee to examine the problem. Here is the gist of the committee's report:

> It observes that these schemes, taken as a whole, are capable of providing employment for a large number of workers, not only in the actual execution of the works, but also by securing orders for numerous industries. It thinks that the execution of such schemes would offer a valuable channel for the use of capital now lying idle, and so contribute to a diminution of unemployment and to a general business recovery.

Such conclusions were based on actual experience in European countries. In view of Mr. Runciman's criticism, it is interesting to note that the report was signed by a British delegate!

* * *

A Dollar's Worth

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number is often quoted as showing "what your dollar is worth." This is a mistaken use of the index. The worth of the consumer's dollar is not what it will fetch in goods bought at wholesale, but in goods bought at the store, that is, goods bought at retail. The Department of Labor publishes a semiannual survey of cost of living. The one for the first half of 1933 has just been printed, and this gives a picture of conditions during nearly four months of the "New Deal," from March 4 to the end of June. The index reveals a *decline* of 2.9 per cent for the six-month period. Wholesale prices, it would seem, have been advancing while retail prices have been receding. The contrast, however, is not so simply stated. Retail price changes always lag behind wholesale price changes. The next survey will undoubtedly show a rise, as housewives will tell you. Higher retail prices are reported all over the country. Statistically the evidence is given by the National Industrial Conference, which, for May, shows an increase of 0.8 per cent, the first advance since September, 1930. Another sign is the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that retail food prices in 51 representative cities rose 3½ per cent in June as compared with May. It is the aim of the Administration, as was made plain in Secretary H. A. Wallace's warning to the Iowa bakers, to keep retail prices from rising fast. That is, it wants to increase the time-lag of retail prices behind wholesale prices until consumer buying power has been filled out so that it can absorb higher living costs easily. Clearly there is no point in advancing wages if those wages are not able to command more goods and services than before.

H. R. R.

Sharp Rise In Operations Of Maine Mills

Dividends May Be Resumed as Earnings Show Good Increase

Sanford Mills, Maine manufacturer of pile fabrics chiefly for automobile and furniture trades, has shown a sharp increase in operations and in profits, and it probably will resume dividend payments when a code for the woolen industry has been adopted. The company's last dividend payment was 25 cents a share on Jan. 15, 1932.

Demand Brisk

Demand from the furniture industry has been particularly brisk, but automobile business has been good. On some lines the company has stopped taking orders, as capacity is sold ahead until October.

With costs sharply reduced, prices advancing rather than declining as in recent years, and with operations picking up, the company showed a profit for the first half of its fiscal year of approximately $100,000 compared with a loss in the like period a year ago of about $500,000.

For the 1932 fiscal year Sanford showed a loss (indicated by balance sheet comparison) of $757,000, and for 1931 indicated loss of $794,860. Results for full 1933 year will be very much better, since with costs low, a good share of the increased business is being translated into net. In addition, the company is realizing large inventory profits. Last summer Sanford, together with Goodall Worsted Company, purchased 14,500,000 pounds of mohair at well under 10 cents a pound. Currently this staple is selling at nearly 30 cents a pound. Sanford is basing the prices of its goods on the current market for mohair, not on last year's level.

In Good Position

Sanford Mills continues in exceptionally strong financial condition. Current assets are some $157,000 greater than at the end of last year, when the total was $5,363,389, as against current liabilities of only $28,207. Cash is still in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

A woolen code, should it be drawn up along lines similar to the cotton mill code, will probably not require any upward revision in wages by Sanford, for the company is already paying a minimum above that tentatively contemplated. The company is today employing 1600 workers, as compared with 600 a few months ago.

The improvement in Sanford's position is being reflected in a strong demand for the shares. Current market is 31½@33, as against 16@17 two months ago, and around 7 at the low.

No Profiteering In Cotton Trade

By the Associated Press

New York, July 18

GEORGE A. SLOAN, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, issued a statement today saying that there was "nothing approaching profiteering in this industry."

He said most cotton mills are selling their products below cost in March and that new quotations reflect not only the increased cost of production due to the industrial code but also price rises "to stop industry-wide losses."

"The great bulk of all cotton goods and yarns sold since July 1 was for future delivery," the statement said. "Now that the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry has become effective, these goods are being manufactured on schedule calling for reduction in the work week . . . and under higher wage conditions. Naturally the shorter hours and higher wages are causing an unprecedented increase in cost of manufacture."

Former Status Of Gold Permanently Lost, Says Banker

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—"The nations of the world will never again tie themselves to an international gold standard in any way comparable to that which was supposed to be in force throughout the greater part of the world up to 1930 or 1931," states Sir Basil P. Blackett, a director of the Bank of England, in his article, "Sanctity of Contract and the Gold Standard," which appears in the summer issue of Economic Forum. Sir Basil, who represented the British Treasury in the United States during the World War, approves President Roosevelt's action in legally abandoning the gold standard.

"The Englishman who applauds the action of his Government in leaving the gold standard in September, 1931, should be the last person to condemn Mr. Roosevelt's action in April, 1933," says Sir Basil, "for now that the United States has adopted a policy of action, others, and particularly England, are bound not only to follow, but to coöperate in raising not only internal prices but world prices."

Eastern Gas & Fuel Income

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net income after all charges (exclusive of all intercompany profits) of $3,820,799. After dividends on the two classes of preferred stock the balance available for common dividends was $745,690, equal to 37 cents a share on the 1,987,762 shares of common stock, compared with earnings equal to 83 cents a common share in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Chilean Bankers Back Controlled Inflation Theory

Support for U. S. Policy Coupled With Tribute to American Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — "Controlled inflation," as Chilean bankers describe the present economic trend in the United States, is welcomed here, and the conviction is expressed in governmental circles that America is gradually but vigorously bringing Latin-American trade back to normalcy.

The Central Bank, in an authorized statement, declared that although the factors of depression still exist, a new phase of economic development is opening in which new forces are slowly being generated tending to draw economic life out of its lethargic state and give the necessary stimulus toward reaction. It added:

"Perhaps the most vigorous impulse in this direction may come now from the same country where the present crisis broke out nearly four years ago, the United States, which would go to prove whether the suspension of the gold standard and the measures of controlled inflation adopted are capable of producing a general reaction in the prices of that country. Such a reaction, given the great importance of the United States in the world economic situation, will doubtless gradually extend to all countries. The first effects of this reaction are already noted here in the prices of metals and of the principal raw materials."

It is admitted here that the favorable turn which has been observed for some time past in South America depends almost entirely on the American trend sponsored by President Roosevelt. Chile, particularly, has reaped incalculable benefit, and it is declared that the "worst of the crisis has undoubtedly passed." There have been complementary internal conditions which contributed to the improvement. Among these are continued political stability, a balanced budget, nitrate reorganization, more compensation treaties with European countries, agricultural confidence and the end of paper money printing.

A compliment is paid to the United States because it has definitely linked itself with the movement to better prices. Throughout Chile the period of deflation has definitely terminated, and, now that an inflation trend is discernible in world prices, there is great optimism.

It is admitted that Anglo-American insistence on strengthening the rôle of central banks in this connection will contribute greatly to economic regeneration.

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Analyzing Seeds as a Business

By MARY JACOBS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOCATION decided Ethel Ely Pattison's entrance into the seed-analyzing field. That was 25 years ago. Today Mrs. Pattison is director of the International Seed Service, Inc., and the best known and highest paid woman in her profession.

The writer interviewed her in her pent-house laboratory; sunlight streamed down upon the microscopes, tubes and generators over which her assistants worked testing seeds; it cast golden gleams on her brown hair.

"How did you happen to enter the seed analyzing field?" I asked

"When I was a girl," she said "our summer home in Washington, D. C., was near the Department of Agriculture seed laboratories Merely as a lark, I watched the analysts seated at their high desks, soberly separating the seeds, testing them under the microscope for their purity, ascertaining the percentage of inert matter, commercial and weed particles they contained I became fascinated with the work. I still remember how thrilled I was the day one of the men let me count the weeds in an ounce of seeds!

"I began asking questions and getting books on seed analysis; when a temporary opening in the laboratory staff occurred I was offered the appointment. Later I qualified as a permanent official seed analyst."

After working for the Government for several years, she married and resigned her position. She could not bear losing contact with the agricultural world completely so she became a free-lance consultant on seeds and planting conditions. This work brought her more and more into the field of commercial analysis

Entered Commercial Field

In her thirties, Mrs. Pattison cast her lot with the commercial end of the seed business. She became director of the testing laboratory of the H. W. Dalton Co., a large seed-importing house; after awhile taking complete charge of the organization and running the business, at the highest salary ever paid a woman seed analyst.

"A good commercial analyst must know more than how to test seeds," she told the writer. "She must be familiar with the customs and ethics, the governmental regulations for international trade of all the lands in which she deals. Crops are not stable. For example, one year we may raise so much alfalfa in the United States that we export some, while the next year we may find it necessary to import from Argentina or South Africa.

"In addition, the commercial analyst must have a working knowledge of French and German, for these languages are used in international deals. Much of my business is done with Soviet Russia, so I had to learn Russian."

About five years ago Mrs. Pattison decided to go in business for herself. She opened the International Seed Service, Inc., which buys and sells seeds for commercial seedmen here and abroad, tests seeds for their purity and vitality, and acts as consultant on planting problems.

The day the writer saw Mrs. Pattison, her assistants were compounding a formula for "bent" grass (the finest grass obtainable), for use on the putting greens of golf courses. Tomorrow she may be testing a carload of clover seeds from the West, or planning a survey for a Wisconsin wheat grower. Her firm supplied cotton seeds for the industrial schools in Liberia and for the Government of Haiti; provided all the seed material for turfing the official naval base at Arlington and the famous Pratt-Whitney Airport at East Hartford, Conn.

It was Mrs. Pattison who supplied the Soviet Government with the soy bean seeds for making synthetic milk. For the past four years, in her official capacity as consultant to certain seed and nursery stock trusts of the Soviet Union, she has made yearly trips through their country.

Confers on Plant Problems

There she confers with government officials on plant problems; visits state experimental stations and collective farms; she inspects all crops produced from American seeds. Last year she made an extensive tour of the canneries that contained American machinery and used American methods. This year she has been commissioned to help the Soviets start a colony for raising citrus fruits. Practically none are grown there now.

She is enthusiastic about seed-analyzing as a profession for women. "It is a recognized fact," she said earnestly, "that women make better analysts than men. The work requires observation, patience and accuracy, which traits most women possess. Then there is a lot of detailed microscopic work. The number of seeds runs as high as 7,000,000 to the pound; for a germination test some of these must be handled individually.

"When one slip can ruin a farmer's entire output of wheat, of corn, or peas, you can readily see the necessity for accuracy."

"How about the salary for this form of scientific work?" was asked.

"The salary for seed analysis is very good. After one has mastered the technique of seed testing her opportunities are unrestricted. She may become a leader in scientific seed work, or transfer to the field of commercial analysis. Several of my friends have become executives in seed corporations; others have gone into business for themselves.

"Too often I come across young women who have the necessary qualifications for the work, but feel they cannot succeed because they lack a college diploma. As a matter of fact no college gives a complete course in seed analysis. Just as the graduate law student must serve his apprenticeship clerking, so must one serve an apprenticeship under a capable analyst.

"My advice to the young woman interested in this profession is to get thorough training in the natural sciences: chemistry, botany and biology must be mastered. Then take the Civil Service examination for a position in the seed-testing laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture; there are many openings. Getting into a state laboratory is equally desirable. Once having built a good general groundwork, you can build up a reputation for yourself in whatever branch of the seed profession you desire."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—International News Photos, Inc.

Mrs. Ethel Ely Pattison, Director of the International Seed Service, Inc., Making a Microscopic Examination of Germination of Onion Seed.

School and Club Cooperation

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS HAS been shown by reports given at the convention of the American Home Economics Association recently held in Milwaukee, Wis., the teaching of home economics in high schools has been in greater demand during the past year than ever before. From all parts of the United States comes news of the splendid coöperation which has existed between women's clubs and home economics departments of schools, including school authorities, teachers and pupils.

The different forms which this coöperation has assumed has been as varied as has been the requirements of the situation in different localities.

In some instances it has occurred that the first need, in order adequately to answer the call for extended opportunities to study home economics subjects, has been an awakened public consciousness of the advantages of such study and of the broadness of the subject as now taught. In such instances club programs have been devoted to showing that home economics is no longer confined to a cookstove and a sewing machine, but that it treats of "homemade happiness" of every kind.

Public Approval

Public approval has been quickly given when it has been shown that home economics teaching now reacts to the lasting benefit of a community and is no longer confined to the four walls of a home.

Again club treasuries have assisted in financing the equipping of enlarged home economic laboratories or in procuring the services of extra teachers.

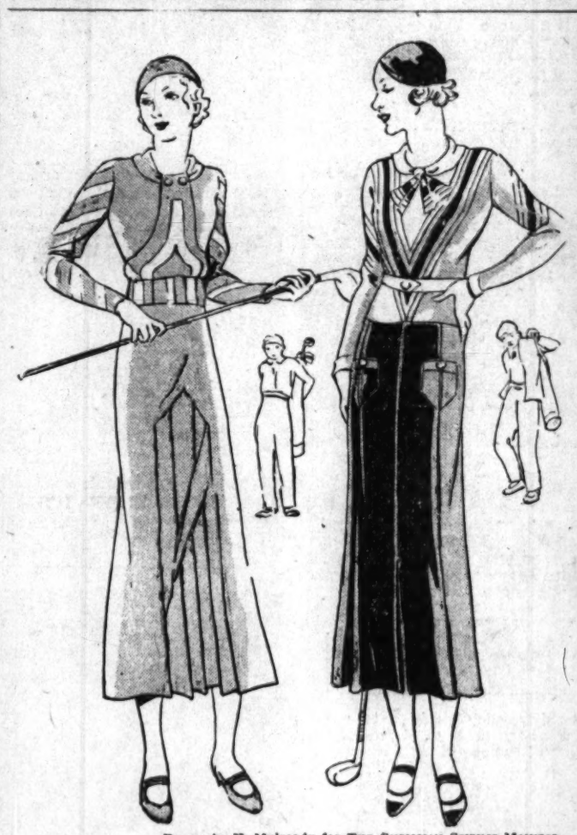
Some clubs have given the use of rooms in their club houses for the demonstration of methods and accomplishments of home economics classes in local schools. When the club has been conducting a sale it has, in some instances, been the custom to offer space to home economics pupils in which they might display some of the home arts objects that they have fashioned.

Successful home and family life is the goal of all constructive club effort. This objective has led clubs into assisting with home demonstration work as it is conducted by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture. In North Carolina there are home economics clubs of rural women and girls in 66 counties. In seven counties there are Negro teachers in charge of the work for colored women. Then mountain counties have been organized. Miss Estelle T. Smith, chairman of this activity says that prospects are good for the employment of emergency home demonstration agents for a definite number of months in counties which do not have home agents, in order that the production of vegetables and other foods for the family may be taken care of, and products of the gardens may be properly canned for winter use. She expresses deep appreciation for the fine response which club women have given to her call for assistance in this work.

Home Makers' Institute

Ten clubs in one district of that State conducted a Home Makers' Institute in Goldsboro recently. At that time the newest and most correct information concerning the home was brought to the community in a very helpful way. In addition to exhibits illustrating important facts of home-making there were lectures by specialists in that field. Mrs. J. M. Hobgood, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, says: "The federation is certainly to be congratulated upon the splendid program. . . . I have seen dozens of the women who were privileged to attend and each has been lavish in her praise of the effort. There were features which have not been presented to the women through any other channel, and I do hope that the program will be duplicated in every district of our federation annually."

There were several hundred women in attendance, at least 100 school girls and a goodly number of men. In these various ways are women's clubs going quietly about the business of contributing to the "enrichment of life."



DRAWN BY K. MULREADY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO SPORTS BLOUSES

In England the Sports Blouse Still Seems the Most Practical Wear for Golf. Here are Two Designs in Tri-Color Stripe Plain Wool, Worn With Well-Tailored Skirts Matching One of the Color Stripes.

Handmade Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A homemade version of the loose-fitting "dressmaker glove" is now among the possibilities for the home dressmaker, as patterns in several sizes, together with detailed directions, have recently been put out by the well-known pattern houses. This work is within the ability of any careful seamstress, who cuts accurately and is accustomed to small stitches with a fine needle. There is practically no cost to these novelty gloves other than the time involved, for they are supposed to match the dress with which they are worn and are, therefore, usually made from pieces. The choice of the fabric is important, as these gloves necessarily have narrow seams and any chance of fraying or raveling must be avoided. Soft, closely woven materials like silk crêpe, taffeta, gingham, cotton broadcloth and the like are among the fabrics recommended. Washable goods should be thoroughly shrunk before any cutting is done, then carefully pressed to insure a perfectly flat surface on which to lay the pattern. When additional material is bought especially for gloves, from a half yard to seven-eighths is required, according to width of fabric and size of glove.

Just now the fad is to use polka dotted or an allover printed design for the hand portion of the glove, matching the dress, with a flared top of plain fabric, in contrasting color. Many women, however, find it more becoming to use the plain fabric for the hand with the figured material confined to the decorative top. These gloves, designed to be loose fitting, sometimes add unpleasantly to the size of the hand when a conspicuous print is used other than for the flaring cuff. Loose, handmade gloves in blue or brown taffeta with gauntlet tops of figured crêpe matching the frock are equally smart and usually more becoming than when the arrangement is reversed.

Women who do not wish to bother with the work of glove-making are utilizing the variety of cuffs, gauntlets, flares and the like that accompany these new glove patterns and making detachable tops to ready-made fabric gloves. A good quality of white fabric glove, if bought a size larger than needed to allow for shrinking, can be dyed a delicate pastel tint or a utilitarian street shade, to harmonize with the ornamental top designed to complete the ensemble. To make the work still easier, ruches, frills, bandings and other trimmings bought by the yard may be utilized for these detachable glove-tops. The adjustment may be with small snap fasteners, ties of ribbon, elastic, or the tops may be lightly basted in place.

Prospective college and boarding school girls will find many uses for gloves of this type. They can be designed to suit an almost unlimited variety of occasions, and, later in the year, similar adjustable variations will prove adaptable to kid gloves.

Does Public Relations for R. R.

By NAOMI N. SWETT

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY A lone railroad track on a western Kansas prairie stood a brown-haired girl of ten, her thick-lashed gold eyes brilliant with excitement, as a tiny speck in the distance gradually took the form of a snorting little engine valiantly dragging a long string of cars.

The shrieking, clanging and grinding with which the fiery beast came to a panting standstill was to her but a glamorous brass band prelude to that thrilling moment when brawny arms would scoop her up into the cab as official blower of the next whistle signals, which, indeed, she knew quite as well as the engineer himself.

Avis Lobdell was that little girl—the same Avis Lobdell who toady, as director of women's personnel and public relations for a big railroad company, occupies a position unlike that of any other woman in America.

"It seemed almost inevitable that I should become a 'railroader,'" says Miss Lobdell, a warm smile crinkling her eyes, "perhaps because that twice-a-day train, was the only thing that ever happened out there in the plains, or perhaps because its coming brought a vibrant contact from the world out beyond.

"Whatever it was, I always dreamed and played railroad. The old family coal shed was my engine, the soft coal bin my cab, with sticks and strings I designated all the different parts of the engine, not omitting the proverbial ladder, which I shinnied like an expert."

A Roundabout Route

It was a roundabout way that Avis Lobdell traveled in coming to her work of railroading. After high school she joined a theatrical company, "not because I was stage-struck," she confesses, "but because I had to earn a living for myself and my mother, and after taking personal inventory it seemed the one thing I was prepared for, as I'd been particularly active in dramatic work at school."

Those long hours that she spent waiting for belated trains were utilized by making an intensive study of complicated timetables, and in the interpretation of initials on box cars, which knowledge of railroad geography eventually won for her the position of passenger agent for the Union Pacific System in the Northwest. That was in 1916, at which time she was one of the four women in the United States to become engaged in this work.

"To my dismay," she relates, "I discovered that the major duties of passenger agent were to sell tickets. For though I'd done many things, including newspaper and publicity writing by that time, I had never sold one thing other than my own services.

Added Travel Talks

"But people welcomed me with open arms as soon as they learned that I actually knew every inch of our routes and many others, and by a gradual process of evolution my work came to include travel talks to women's club groups."

In 1918, when the Union Pacific System of the Northwest established the first women's welfare department of any railroad in the United States, Miss Lobdell, as director of women's personnel, was the one woman engaged in such work. And today she is director of women's personnel and public relations for the entire Union Pacific System.

As adviser and arbitrator for all women workers on this railroad, her work is unique, for though her permanent quarters are in the Portland, Oregon, offices of the Union Pacific System, she may be called to any point on the lines where there is need of her abilities.

In her capacity of personnel adviser to women, Miss Lobdell confers privately on a wide range of subjects, which include family relations, investments, social matters, and dress. And much like the old-fashioned minister of the gospel, she frequently goes right out into women's homes in order intelligently to analyze situations that affect their office efficiency.

"Being a personnel adviser is not an easy task," she goes on. "I must constantly guard myself against being too sympathetic, for there are always two sides to every case, and my advice must be constructive as well as comforting."

It was in July, 1931, that Miss Lobdell became director of women's personnel and public relations for the entire territory of this big railroad. "Public relations work," she explains, "is a later development among large corporations, which consists mainly of intermingling with members of organized groups, women's clubs particularly, in my case, amongst which the Union Pacific System sponsors my lecture engagements on the subject of world-wide peace."

In January, 1932, Miss Lobdell was a delegate from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to the "Cause and Cure of War" conference, held in Washington, D. C., at which time she was summoned to the White House to discuss some phases of her work.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Naomi N. Swett

Miss Avis Lobdell, Director of Women's Personnel and Public Relations for the Union Pacific System.

An interesting career for the little girl who stood waiting for the train out on a lonesome Kansas prairie!

To Twist Paper for Hats

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

On the Women's Page of Friday, June 16, was an article entitled, "A Hat Easily Crocheted." The directions were explicit and readily followed, but one item, to me quite an important one, was not mentioned. I refer to the easy and rapid way of twisting the strips of paper. The information was given to me by the saleswoman of whom I bought my crepe paper. She had not tried it out but had been told about it. I tried it out and it does work. It may be new to others, and I feel should be passed on.

Release the balance wheel on the sewing machine as if preparing to wind the bobbin, and attach one end of the cut paper which you wish to twist, by tying it to one of the spokes of the balance wheel. At this stage, there must be a helper to sit at the machine and turn the wheel either by the treadle or the electric motor. The other party stands at right angles to the machine, facing broad side of balance wheel, and slowly walks backward, holding the strip of paper between thumbs and forefingers of both hands with a steady gentle pull which stretches the paper, while the revolution of the balance wheel does the twisting. The machine must be placed in such a position that the one holding the paper will have plenty of room in which to walk. To get the best results there should be no releasing of the paper until the end of the strip is reached, as the original ten feet of the crinkled paper stretches into about twenty feet. This is a quick and easy way. It can be twisted as smooth and firm as coarse cord, and makes the hat stiff with considerable body when crocheted, or can be twisted more loosely if one wishes a softer hat.

(Mrs.) L. E. M.

It Is the Taste That Tells

Knowing One's Onions—and Other Seasonings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

MORE food, I believe, has been ruined by poor seasoning than has ever been spoiled by poor cooking. A good cook is always a good "seasoner."

Every bride who has earnestly started out to learn to cook has found ream after ream of recipes at her disposal which tell her to use a pound of this or a cup of that and to cook it at a certain temperature for so many minutes. And every recipe will call for salt and pepper and onions and spices in their usual places. But of the usual things in unusual places she will find very little and it is by knowing these little secrets that reputations for being good cooks are earned and kept.

For instance, the secret of salt. Do you use salt in your cake frosting? Probably not. But it is that illusive "something" which makes a good cook's frosting so perfectly delicious and without which yours is—well, just frosting.

Salt Where There Is Sugar.

Make the habit of using a pinch of salt in every recipe that calls for sugar—everything, from cake frostings and candy to strawberry jam; a generous tablespoonful to a kettleful of the latter will give surprising results.

A small pinch of salt in a cup of cocoa will make all the difference in the world. And, speaking of cocoa, a dash of cinnamon in it will make your friends taste and taste, trying to find out why yours is so much better than theirs.

Use cinnamon in your apple sauce, or a little lemon juice or both.

A tablespoonful of the juice from olives, either ripe ones or green ones, added to tuna or salmon recipes will give them that too often missing "something" Or, if you do not happen to have olives on hand try a teaspoonful of vinegar. Here is a delicious tuna-noodle dish which is flat and tasteless without that one little spoonful of seasoning and which is delightful with it.

Tuna Noodles

1 package noodles cooked in boiling, salt water.
1 pint white sauce into which has been cut
1 can tuna
1 pimiento
2 hard boiled eggs
1 tablespoon olive juice or 1 teaspoon vinegar.

Put alternate layers of noodles and white sauce mixture in a casserole and bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven.

Be sure your white sauce has plenty of butter in it. Of course it is melted and cannot be seen but, oh, it is the taste that tells! Butter does such wonderful things to recipes. Were you ever on a reducing diet where you crossed butter entirely off your list of eatables? If so, you know what its absence did to your vegetables; you learned that the well of butter in the top of a mound of mashed potatoes wasn't put there by some good cook just for looks, or that creamed carrots or cauliflower on her table didn't just happen to be better than anywhere else.

The Three Musketeers

Then there are celery salt, onion salt and garlic salt; the "Three Musketeers of the Kitchen," I call them. Try putting a dash of the first two into your potato salad and see the difference. And use a sprinkle of onion salt in the pan in which you are going to fry your steak.

An onion and a sprinkle of celery salt in the kettle with your fricassee chicken will change it from an insipid tasteless dish into one that will be mentioned whenever chicken is spoken of.

Here's a Secret

And—now this is a real secret and needs to be whispered—a roast is never really good without garlic. I can almost see unbelieving eyebrows raised and hear someone say, "I can't stand the taste of garlic." I have heard so many people say that before. So I have learned to be doubly careful that no one sees me when I slip a tiny clove of it way down in my roast, next to the bone. And I am just as careful that I am not seen when I am slicing the meat for the table and I slip the garlic out and into the garbage can. Garlic, as garlic, is terrible, I'll agree with anyone; but garlic, in very, very small quantities, for seasoning, is unsurpassable

A tiny clove of garlic ever so slightly browned in the hot grease before you drop in wild game, such as cottontail or venison, to fry, adds greatly to its taste.

Try It in Vegetables

And sugar has many unusual places to use. All vegetables are improved by the addition of a sprinkle of sugar; a teaspoonful in the water in which peas, carrots or cabbage is cooked will make them taste fresher. A pinch sprinkled over steak or pot roast will add to either one.

When you hear a noted chef giving his favorite recipe over the radio or see one printed in a newspaper or magazine, don't make a hasty note of the main ingredients and skip hastily over the allusions to marjoram, rosemary, oregano, bay leaves or parsley; but pause over them carefully and be assured that there is a very real purpose in their mention. That chef probably became the noted person he is by "knowing his onions."

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Roosevelt's 'Job Trust' Is Ready to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

National Convention from Alaska in 1920 and 1932. He expects soon to bring out a book on the Polk period in American politics.

In Southern Congressional circles it has been suggested that the book might bear the title, "From Polk to Pork." He volunteered in the last campaign as official analyist of the Democratic National Committee in New York. His hobbies are election statistics and the history of the Democratic Party.

Florida Man, Plum Grower

Another member of the "job trust" in the patronage distribution machine is Mr. Linton Collins, a young lawyer of Florida, who handles fat political plums as personnel director of the national recovery administration. Mr. Collins was secretary of the Democratic State Committee in Florida and got on the Roosevelt band wagon two years before the November election.

Mr. William Stanley left a Maryland law firm to accept a post in the Roosevelt "job trust" as Mr. Farley's contact man in the Department of Justice. His title is "assistant to the Attorney-General," which is the same $9000-a-year-post formerly occupied by Mr. John Lord O'Brian, as head of the anti-trust division.

This work has now, however, been switched to another division and Mr. Stanley is in charge of distributing such plums as 91 jobs as federal attorney over the country, and selecting party workers for the enlarged work of the department, expanded to include shipping board litigation, defense of veterans' claims, and the bureaus of investigation and prohibition. Mr. Stanley is the son of a distinguished Maryland lawyer, and was one of the Ritchie delegation at the Chicago convention who helped throw the final nomination to Mr. Roosevelt.

Down from Sou'west

In the Department of Agriculture, with its greatly expanded work of crop curtailment, Mr. Farley's contact man is Mr. Julian Friant of Missouri, whose specific title is "special assistant to the Secretary," but whose larger office is member of the "job trust." He has taken part in various farm movements.

Not so fortunate as Mr. Hurja, he finds the Department of Agriculture being run with less of a political slant than the R. F. C., according to reports and is exposed to the merciless pressure of senators and congressmen hunting jobs for their henchmen on one hand, while his immediate superiors regard such patronage demand without much sympathy. As in all these departments, the final act as to appointments rests with the secretary in charge, and it is only through the latter's consent that Mr. Farley can place his candidates.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been so cold to patronage proposals as to turn one whole division, the "A. A. A.," or agricultural act administration over to civil service and the merit system.

The farm credit administration, under Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., is expected to have jobs for distribution all over the country, and Mr. Farley has planted Mr. Forbes Morgan of New York in this strategic point. Information gathered at the Democratic National Committee is that Mr. Morgan is an uncle of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly in the investment business and associated with the special finance committee of the New York Democratic headquarters in the last campaign.

Others in the Swim

The "job trust" has various other members, including two important division commanders, Mr. Harllee Branch, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Farley's immediate staff man, who holds an $8000 job (minus the recent 15 per cent economy cut) as executive assistant to the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Richard F. Roper, son of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and executive secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Branch was formerly Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, the paper of former Senator John S. Cohen, a stanch Roosevelt supporter; while Mr. Roper organized the Clubs Division of Democratic national headquarters directly under Mr. Farley.

At Democratic national headquarters here it is frankly admitted that the foregoing members of the "job trust" are "contact men" for Mr. Farley. Politicians in Washington, now as always, are genially frank regarding patronage. Little criticism so far has come to them over the spoils system, while on the contrary, constant criticism comes to them from disgruntled Democratic Congressmen, who declare that the plum tree is not being shaken hard enough. After 16 years out of office, it is explained that the Democrats are now merely doing in a hurry what the Republicans did in leisurely fashion, over three Administrations.

Kept Exact Record

One of the most elaborate card index files in American political history has been made by the systematic Mr. Farley to keep an exact record of patronage progress. Mr. Farley combines the job of running the post office with the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and the patronage files are kept in the offices of the latter group, under the tutelage of Mr. Henry A. Osthagen.

The cross-index system takes two forms. Every Democratic office holder named by the party is individually listed, with the exact and complete list of Democratic officials who sponsored his appointment. By this means both the office holder himself, and the sponsor can be checked up. If the latter, for example, complains that he is not getting his fair share of patronage, the record is capable of being produced. A good many congressmen are glad to sign recommendations simply to get rid of the horde of office seekers, and they may eventually be surprised to find how their patronage has mounted under Mr. Farley's vigilant bookkeeping.

A second file lists the new appointees by states. The exact number of jobs given to each state, together with a record of the salary, big or little, is carefully enumerated. This helps Mr. Farley pass out the patronage on an equable basis. Altogether, it is probably as systematic and businesslike a handling of the American spoils as the country has ever seen, and would doubtlessless made Andrew Jackson blush with chagrin over his own crude efforts.

Weeding Out Republicans

One of the least pleasant parts of the "job trust's" work is weeding out Republicans from departments where civil service does not apply. This work has been fairly slow, according to Democratic leaders at headquarters, because it has been necessary to leave Republican division heads temporarily in charge, pending completion of the initial stages of the recovery program. One Democratic spokesman hopefully forecast a freshet of patronage distribution in a few months, when this period ends.

Naturally, the work of the "job trust" does not help government morale. As the writer surveys the Washington scene, he realizes that perhaps the biggest single difficulty President Roosevelt has to face in putting over the vital new deal is the exigency of political demands for patronage within his own party.

So far as personal observation goes, the chief point of demoralization at present would seem to be the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That institution is now alive with rumors, and it seems impossible for employees to do their best work while realizing that Mr. Hurja is scrutinizing their political records.

Agents of the great corporation are being appointed and shifted all over the country on what clearly appears to be a political basis. The highly technical and specialized work of the corporation appears to be peculiarly vulnerable to political interference and already reports indicate that work is slowing up and some members of the trained personnel are leaving to escape the new atmosphere.

Boston Art Notes

Art Club

Until the end of July, there may be seen at the Boston Art Club a collection of water colors and oils, entitled "First 1933 Members' Group Exhibition." It consists of contributors who are not for the most part known in Boston. The exhibition is not at all uniform, as art club shows go, and proves diverting at a time when there is a limited number of displays in town. The increasingly liberal policy at the art club is a gratifying development. New painters are brought to our attention, and we find that they do not necessarily eclipse the accomplishments of the regular exhibitors, but add the appropriate supplement which gives zest and tone to a season.

Outstanding is a complete wall covered with oils by Mr. Frank C. Kirk. This painter, hitherto unknown to us, exhibits a ranging imagination to which a proficient technique rallies. His methods vary; sometimes leaning toward a conservative viewpoint, sometimes veering toward modernisms. He tries to make the rendering convey the significance of the subject. When for example he paints a musical instrument, there eppears something suggesting the sonority of music in the forms and fluid lines. Mr. Kirk portrays a darksome "Castilian," suggesting the mystical inheritance of the native of central Spain. He has a tendency to dwell upon enhancing characteristics in all his subjects, so that we feel their character and they touch our minds and emotions. Mr. Kirk is a poetic painter, bearing equally upon the visual and the literary. He maintains a pretty even balance between the two. This capacity is important, for a good many artists with a poetic turn get lost in one maze or another.

Emma Fordyce MacRae has contributed an agreeable set of aquarelles, spontaneously made. She, too, keeps a balance between the interests in realistic depiction and decorative device. She maintains throughout the transparent surface which give her pictures a fragile character and safeguards them from the murkiness so common among water colors.

Mr. Alphonse Shelton dramatizes the sea in his contribution of eight oils. In the swelling surf and rugged coast-line he sees Valkyries and Vikings. His painting has become clearer in color and pattern. Mr. Anthony Thième shuttles between the rugged beauties of New England coast and the balmy flatness of Holland.

Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne has been seen in a number of exhibitions this season. In her portraits exhibited at the club we find her characterizing her models by their professions and hobbies. Thus she manages to instill a certain amount of "human" interest. From Blanche Colman there are some pleasing landscapes of Maine, scenically rendered. Marjory S. Garfield exhibits a perceptive decorative gift in her pictures which are distinguished for fine textural quality, and soft beautifully blended colors. The ensemble is tranquilizing in mood, and soothing for its calm surface.

D. A.

Amateur Fishermen Get Many a 'Nibble'

Amateur anglers are reporting better success than ever this year in "bringing home a mess of fish for dinner." Through the efforts of the Massachusetts division of fisheries and game, this year's crop of vacation fishermen need have no fear of depleting the supply of perch, bass, blue gills, crappies and pickerel, according to Director Raymond J. Kenney.

The cost to the public of stocking the rivers, ponds and lakes of Massachusetts was comparatively slight this year compared with previous years. More than 1,100,000 members of th[illegible]nny tribe, by [illegible]r the largest number of pond fish ever distributed by the State in any one season, are waitir[illegible] their turn at the camp frying pan, and no game warden can question their legal size.

More than 500,000 of these fish, or slightly less than half the whole number stocked, cost the division of fisheries but very little. It took merely the time and the equipment of the two salvage crews, seining reservoirs, private ponds, ice ponds and other bodies of water where fishing is prohibited, and a few ponds with salt water inlets where spawning perch were running. More than 20,000 of these fish were more than 12 inches long.

Party Allegiance Wins Repeal In Southern States

Arkansas and Alabama Added to List Against 18th Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The situation in the South when voters are torn between party allegiance and devotion to a cause was well illustrated in Alabama and Arkansas yesterday when repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was voted. The Democratic organization practically threw its entire strength behind the campaign for repeal. This was given impetus by personal appeals from President Roosevelt and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General. The latter came to Memphis and delivered a radio address directly to Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas voters on the issue.

In Alabama the Democratic organization under the direction of Mr. A. M. Tunstall, Speaker of the Lower House of the Alabama Legislature, actually lead the battle for repeal. It was declared that President Roosevelt not only has put depression on the run but has especially helped the South by raising the price of cotton from 5 to about 12 cents and made it possible to put Muscle Shoals into operation.

In consideration of all this, the repeal forces argued that the South should make another plank in the Roosevelt program possible. Repeal forces effectively used the "states' rights" plea—that is allowing each state to make its own laws in reference to the control of liquor. The southern states usually have stood for so-called states' rights.

This program of the wets was supported by most political leaders in the State. None of Alabama's delegation in Congress came out against repeal and a number aggressively worked on the repeal side.

The dry forces, lead by Mr. Charles E. Rice, a prominent Birmingham attorney and former mayor of Homewood, a suburb, declared that the wets were trying to hide the real issues "behind a fence of a perversion to the doctrines of states' rights and party loyalty." Mr. Rice asserted that no man should vote or be expected to vote against his conviction because of fealty to a party.

With most of the politicians and newspapers arrayed against them the dry forces carried their campaign into each county. However, oldtimers who watched prohibition battles of 20 years ago assert that there was not the same amount of fervor on either side except on the added issue of party allegiance. There were no parades and no banners as of old. Instead there was a barrage of radio speeches both for and against the measure.

A number of dry leaders sincerely felt that since the odds were against them the thing to do was to permit repeal of the amendment and start from the ground up with a new plan, especially providing for the teaching of temperance in the schools. A number of those active in former prohibition battles took no part this time.

In one respect dry leaders let it be known they will concentrate all efforts and that is in retention of Alabama's present dry laws. Mr. Tunstall, leader of the wets, himself announced that he would oppose repeal of Alabama prohibition statutes.

Repeal forces listed $4577 as the amount spent in the Alabama campaign. The drys listed $460 as their expenditure.

Delegates chosen in Tuesday's election will go instructed to a state convention, to be held in a few weeks, where they will cast Alabama's vote for repeal.

Arkansas and Alabama Bring States Voting For Repeal Up to Total of 18

By the Associated Press

Arkansas and Alabama, first states of the "solid South" to speak on the prohibition amendment, have voted for its repeal.

Tabulation of the Arkansas vote at 11 a. m. today gave 56,501 votes for repeal to 36,375 against in 1183 out of 2046 precincts. In Alabama the count at 10:15 a. m. from 1268 of the 2137 ballot boxes in the State showed 78,356 votes for repeal and 46,693 against.

Yesterday's vote brought the number of states on record for repeal to 18, with prohibitionists yet to score their first victory.

Tennessee voters will register their decision tomorrow, with Oregon following on Friday. Thirty-six states must vote for repeal if the prohibition amendment is to be nullified.

In addition to Tennessee and Oregon, 15 states have fixed definite dates before early November to vote on repeal.

States that have voted for repeal are: Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Nevada, California, West Virginia, Alabama and Ankansas.

States voting next month are: Arizona, Missouri, Texas and Washington.

In September six other states will give their verdict—Vermont, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Idaho and New Mexico; and in October, Florida. On Nov. 7 repeal will be passed upon by North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

Although only 35 states have either voted or arranged to vote on repeal by Nov. 7, action is pending in several others which may bring the total number voting to more than 36. It is on this possibility that repealists rest their hopes for victory before Christmas.

Harriman's 'Trip' Ends; Placed Under Restraint

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Bars confined Joseph W. Harriman today while a judge considered whether to charge the former banker $25,000 for his latest journey to nowhere.

Harriman, awaiting trial on a charge of falsifying the accounts of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, turned up late yesterday after a second disappearance from a nursing home. He appeared a few hours after Federal Judge Caffey had ordered his $25,000 bail forfeited. The judge committed him to a Bellevue Hospital ward, which has barred doors and windows. Then the judge agreed to hear new arguments about the bail today.

Dr. Hsieh to Speak At 'Little Labrador'

Invitation to speak on the Manchurian situation at a series of eight international evenings to be held at the Dog Team Tavern, Ferrisburg, Vt., was received here today by Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau.

The program, which will start on July 27 and continue through August, will be sponsored by the Grenfell Association and presided over by Sir Wilfred Greenfell. According to Dr. Hsieh, this season will be the first time Sir Wilfred has failed to go to Labrador with his volunteer group. The international evenings will bring together several important persons. Some of the other speakers, besides Dr. Hsieh, who will speak on Aug. 17, are Mr. Otis Skinner, the Rev. Dr. John A. Hutton, Mrs. Louis Homer, Dr. Ernest Feise, Dr. Bolacano and Dr. André Morize.

The Dog Team Tavern, called Little Labrador, was established on the Champlain highway three years ago as a means to benefit needy persons in Labrador, where Sir Wilfred has been carrying on missionary work for many years. At Little Labrador workers volunteer their services. Those who are unable to make the long trip to Labrador serve at the Dog Team Tavern and realize they are helping the needy. All proceeds of the Dog Team Tavern, which result from the sale of articles made in Labrador, are devoted to Sir Wilfred's social work.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex Ensemble.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Annie, Judy and Zeke, songs.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Orchestra, Dominick Savino director.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Gleason Archer.
8:45 NBC, Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 NBC, "What the United States Treasury Is Doing to Reopen Your Bank," J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of Currency.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's orchestra
11:30 NBC, "Rainbow Reflections"; soloists
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Description of the arrival in New York of General Balbo and the Italian air fleet.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute program.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quarter.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy," with Capt. "Dobbsie."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Baritone and soprano duet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Electrical transcription.
7:00 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 "Clara, Lu and Em," vocal trio.
8:30 "McIntyre, Howe, and Early—Important Figures in the Recovery Program of President Roosevelt," James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 CBS, Jane Froman, Howard Marsh; quartet; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls"; soloists, orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 "Master's Music Room."
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 Charles Lindsay, readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Hall Cline's Orchestra.
8:15 "Grumble and Grunt," sketch.
8:30 Studio program; local dance music.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:30 New Yorkers Orchestra.
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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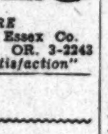

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(Continued)

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Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
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"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
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FOOD MERCHANTS
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Where home cooking is a reality!

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
339-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

SCRANTON

Semi-Annual Saletime
Clearance of MEN'S and BOYS' Clothing
The most important clothing event of the year . . . of greater importance this summer because of imminent price increases. Probably your last opportunity to buy men's and boys' clothing, whose regular prices were the lowest in 20 years, at drastic reductions. Offering nearly 2000 men's suits featuring Hickey-Freeman, Fashion Park, Braeburn and our own brands.
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Enjoy THE BEAUTY OF NATURE WITH THE New Ford V-8
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Artistic Table Decorations
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Anderson Automobile Co.
LEE TIRES
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Fresh and Smoked Meats, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Full line of Groceries Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
QUALITY FREE DELIVERY PRICE
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Kills Moth Worms

S-E-L-E-C-T F-R-U-I-T M-A-R-K-E-T
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER received FRESH DAILY
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

"The best place to market after all"

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CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored.
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery.

UPPER DARBY
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WAVERLY FRUIT CO.
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce
Fresh Fish
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We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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Phone Churchill 9351

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FORMERLY WITH SER-VUS CO.

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Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK PENNA

Lay-Away Sale of
BLANKETS
At Pre-Inflation Prices
25c now, 25c a week, will hold your Blankets for you.
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEES, PAJAMAS

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.. $35 to $50
1038 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1471 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.. $35 to $60
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 19 Hamilton Road—4 and 5-room apartments. American adults only. Tel. Aspinwall 5278.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7689.

CAMBRIDGE, near Harvard—6 unusual rooms in 2-family house; entirely renovated. Sacramento St., near Mass. Ave. Univ. 7531-M.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $36 and $41
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 West 71st Street—Two-room furnished apartment and room for rent. Endicott 2-1706 before 10 a. m.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, near The Mother Church—Furnished apartment to rent by week or month; suitable one or two people. Granite 1416-M.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 138 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished apartment in Brookline or West Roxbury, Mass. S-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405, 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

AUTO PAINTING

AUTOS PAINTED
SMALL CARS, $15
LARGE CARS, $25
Take Advantage, Prices Going Up
MUNGALL'S PAINT SHOP, 39 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 6718

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED housekeeping cottages, Belgrade Lakes. LEON C. GLEASON, Prop., Oakland, R. F. D. 1, Maine

LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—30 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; send for descriptive folder. BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-15, BRISTOL, N. H.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and understanding children; terms moderate for summer or permanent. Address HOPE ACRES, South Lincoln, Mass., or Telephone Wayland 89-5.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
139 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE, cheery home in beautiful Montclair, N. J.; exceptionally desirable section; convenient transit; established neighborhood; rent $80; selling price reasonable. Phone Mtclr. 2-3113-R.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Stenographer with general office experience, $15 weekly. Write Box B-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN—as companion, also familiar with household duties. Write X-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

HOMES TO SHARE

WESTPORT, CONN.—Young woman to share woodland cottage—swimming, motoring. For particulars write P. O. Box 215, Saugatuck, Connecticut.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 902

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 815 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel. 59383

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 3780—3795-W

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., 3 afternoons or evenings. Write Box W-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located hills, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and heating; repairs, replacements, remodeling. 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. PARkway 6356-W.

REAL ESTATE

CHATHAM, N. J.—Desirable lot 100x158 ft.; will divide; on residential street near stores, school, station and bus. W. A. LOSEY.

DOVER, MASS.
Attractive single 6 rooms, 3-car garage, acre of land, near center of town; $8000 value, now $5800 for quick sale. Phone Bank, Needham 0111.

FOR SALE—8-room bungalow type house, brick and shingle, beautiful shrubbery. 411 California Ave., Oakmont, Pa. Phone Mayflower 4030, Apartment 121.

LAFAYETTE, N. J., 50 miles from New York, 2 miles to Lackawanna station—Over 40 acres farm land, ⅔ rich humus soil, ⅓ pasture land; in the famously beautiful Sussex section of northern New Jersey. Box X-41, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 2 Charles St., Coolidge Corner—Exclusive guest house in fine residence, harmonious atmosphere. Particulars call Longwood 8608.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Harvard St.—Under new management; sunny, homelike, furnished or unfurnished rooms $4 to $10; board optional.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8589.

BOSTON, 208 Huntington Avenue—Clean, well furnished rooms, hot and cold water; opposite Christian Science church. Com. 9129.

BOSTON, MASS., 78 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Cool, homelike rooms near The Mother Church. MRS. JANE M. MacRITCHIE, Com. 3634.

BOSTON—Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St.—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals; transients accommodate. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

N. Y. C.—Midtown gentleman's residence, new throughout, large front, running water, $9; medium, $6; showers. Tel. Murray Hill 4-8874.

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Attractive double room with kitchenette and piano; elevator apartment; $9. SULLIVAN, Apartment 10.

WELLESLEY, MASS., 84 Linden Street—Two single or double rooms, easy commuting; swimming near by; no objection to children; private family; business people preferred; meals if desired. Wellesley 2043.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LIBERAL commission selling sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery; also Christmas cards. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A Fourth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEMICAL ENGINEER
Age 26, B. S. in 1929, 2 years oil refining development and general engineering experience, 1 year heat transfer design work, offers services in any plant, office or laboratory capacity; would consider position outside of engineering field. M. C. BASSFORD, 249 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—University-law grad, 26, desires business opportunity; highest integrity. MUI 3248, GLJ., 912 Eddy Road.

EXPERIENCED office man desires position with future; excellent references furnished. Reply Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHEERFUL, refined woman will accept a position as companion-nurse; will do light housekeeping; go anywhere. MRS. WILSON, 223 N. Connell St., Wilmington, Del.

EXPERIENCED linotype operator, full or part time; fair speed; Boston vicinity preferred. S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARIAL, sales or companion; whole, part time, or evenings; salary or services exchanged for room and board. MISS MAYO, 308 West 77th St., N. Y. C. Sus. 7-7384.

SUMMER BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement, lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H.—In heart of White Mts., comfortable, airy rooms, home table and farm products, modern conveniences; golf, saddle horses, dancing, bathing; capacity 15 $13 to $15 weekly; circular. MRS. W. W. HAMILTON.

Juniper Lodge
CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Country and Seashore; Tents and Cabins
Special rates for July. Hadcock Associates

NANTASKET BEACH, MASS.—Pleasant rooms on waterfront for adults; meals if desired. MISS LEOLA M. HOBBS, Atlantic House Road; phone Hull 820.

SUMMER HOMES

AT beautiful Nahant, Mass., 8-room ocean front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rent reasonable; season or weekly; seen any time. MRS. ADAMS, 73 Bass Point Road, Nahant 336-M.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., N. Y.—Completely furnished bungalow, overlooking beautiful bay, for rent August; electric lights, running water, toilet; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; golf course near by. Phone daytime DEwey 9-6000 or address Townsend 1388, East 19th Street, Brooklyn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE senior desires position as tutor, especially qualified in general academic subjects. Box S-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—10-room house, 4 baths on second floor; shady gardens; convenient to all transportation. 235 Harrison St. OR. 4-3896.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 36 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

USED CARS

33 Nash 4-Dr. Sedan $775
Driven but 735 miles by one of our officials as show car; all modern appointments including Duplate shatter-proof glass all around, trunk rack, slip covers, crown equipped fender well, etc.; full new-car guarantee; regular price $935; a big bargain; terms. For appointment call Prospect 1890, MR. KAY (Somerville, Mass.).

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Two rooms, bed and breakfast; two minutes bus, shops and sea. MISS PARKER, 8, Taddington Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14, Belmont. BOARD RESIDENCE—Delightful situation, easy access parks and Roman baths; garden; lovely views; excellent cuisine.

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LYNDHURST—Board residence from 2½ guineas; central; for walks, facing moors and links; gas fires in bedrooms. BROWN, Bench View.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended private hotel overlooking sea; bowling green and tennis courts; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms, garage. Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Road.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel.: Edgbaston 0644.

CROYDON—Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

DRESSMAKING

EVENING DRESSES A SPECIALITY—Ladies' and children's own material made up. MISS E. ADAMS, 95 Cambridge Rd., Hastings. Tel. 2323.

HIGH CLASS—Fit guaranteed; ladies, children; own material used; moderate charges. MME. CLARE, 7a, Norman Road, St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex.

FLATS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM, 34B, Clarendon Rd., Edgbaston—Self-contained, unfurnished, ground-floor and first-floor flats; garden; all modern conveniences.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ARMSTRONG 1927 Foursome Coupé, good condition; thoroughly reliable; £40. FLEURET COOKHAM DENE, Chislehurst; phone Chislehurst 67.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WALLINGTON—Semi-detached house, 3 bed, 2 reception rooms, usual offices; £835, or would let furnished or unfurnished. Please write for appointment to view. WATSON, 4 Burleigh Road, Wallington, Surrey.

HOUSES TO LET

SANDBANKS, near Bournemouth—To let, furnished, during July, also October to April; small house. FLEURET COOKHAM DENE, Chislehurst.

HOUSEBOATS

HOUSEBOAT to let, spacious, well arranged, all accommodation (up to 12 persons), on Christchurch River; near to sea and forest. GOODING, Green Street, Bath.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged. MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, private house, large rooms, gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision. MRS. ROBINSON, 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1463.

COODEN, SUSSEX—Lady or gentleman would be received as sole paying guest in lady's up-to-date house; all modern conveniences, beautiful garden, garage, etc. Box M-2385, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HAMPSHIRE—Quiet, comfort and excellent cooking in Old English XVI century home; central heating, pleasant garden, tennis, delightful walks, easy access London, rail or coach; moderate inclusive terms. MR. and MRS. CLARKE, Mageys, Holybourne, Alton (Alton 166Y1).

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER—Charming 16th century farm house, 113 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table, every attention, bathroom, indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; from 2 guineas weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Quiet retirement, study or change; Christian Scientists preferred; rooms and sun parlour face south; wide views sea and downs; garden; car. Mrs and the Misses Batten. Preston 3321.

WORTHING—Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington; lovely position, Downs, quiet, separate tables, electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CAMBRIDGE—To bakers: Do you keep records of the bread you make and sell? If not, write W. PEARSON PRATT, 1 Halifax Road, Cambridge, who can be of service to you.

POST VACANT

DOVER, The York Hotel—Mrs. Tipple requires an assistant; or would be glad to hear from someone who would like to learn the business of a small hotel; also has vacant a very excellent post of house-chambermaid; Christian Scientists preferred.

WELL educated English lady seeks post as companion or lady housekeeper; used travelling, experienced housekeeping and entertaining. Box M-2372, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

YOUNG lady, good education and address, desires secretarial or other responsible post (not necessarily in England); familiar English and American business methods, shorthand 150, typing 60; interviewing, correspondence own initiative; some French; experienced, references; moderate salary. Box M-2384, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

COOK, English, 4½ years' reference, requires situation where kitchen maid kept; country, easy reach London; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2324, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY (school matron), experienced housekeeper, desires post for month of August. Box K-1866, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel, ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3883

SEWING

LADIES hand-made lingerie and children's clothes; experienced worker (moderate charges). Apply A. SMITHERS, Coombe Farm, Croydon, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Well-furnished rooms in private house or paying guests received. 53 Dorset Road.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for a GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
31A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

TEACHERS

Miss Connie Parsons L.R.A.M.
Senior Medallist of the
Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School
Also pupil of
Cairns James of School of Dramatic Art
Lessons in Pianoforte and Elocution
c/o Messrs. Clift, 4, Gildredge Road
Eastbourne.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR ALL PROPERTIES IN SURREY and WEST SUSSEX
apply
SEYS & WOOD, F.A.L.P.A., ESTATE OFFICES
Tel. 788 GODALMING, SURREY

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder $1; Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request samples; also 10c bargain; large commissions. DOEHLA CO., S-15, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive, new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop, 2-5 rooms from $45 upwards, also PENTHOUSE STUDIO (will furnish).

REAL ESTATE

JOST REALTY CO.
MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE
COLLECTION OF RENTS
PERSONAL ATTENTION
113 N. 10th ST ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; front rooms overlook church park; court rooms have running water; prices very reasonable; garage; transients welcomed. MISS BLACK.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
1 Norway St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
500 Fifth Avenue	Tel. Lackawanna 4-3600
LONDON	
2 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opéra	Tel. Gutenberg 43-71
BERLIN	
88A Unter den Linden	Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 22.406
PHILADELPHIA	
1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg.	Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1320 Ingraham Building	Tel. 3-3448
CHICAGO	
333 North Michigan Ave.	Tel. Randolph 7841
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Madison 3810
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Building	Tel. Cherry 7600
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1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
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405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
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Van Nuys Building	Tel. Trinity 2004

ENGLAND

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CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for JAEGER, WOLSEY, PESCO, GOSSARD, etc.

HIGH CLASS BAKERS TEL. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
W. PEARSON PRATT, PROPRIETOR
AWARDED CUPS & MEDALS
HALIFAX ROAD BAKERY, CAMBRIDGE.

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

Kendall
UMBRELLAS
13 HIGH STREET
EXETER

Southernhay Cake Shop and Tea Garden
EXETER. PHONE 4785
Home Made Cakes and Pastries
Teas, Light Luncheons
REASONABLE

H. G. M. DUNN
15, Queen Street, Exeter
PHONE 3388
INSURANCE
of all kinds.

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Quality and Service—Phone 41
Also at NEWTON ABBOT

TORQUAY

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Daily Features

Come Play

Crows and Cranes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD MORNING, Girls and Boys! Today we are going to Detroit, Michigan, for our second visit. This time our invitation came from James Oliver Y., and he suggests that we make our party even more fun by having a candy pull after our game.

Did you ever try making taffy and then pulling it? That was one of our chief pleasures when we went to Grandfather's. His candy-pulling won our hearts and admiration. He had a hook on the wall and he used to pull it over that. It was quite an ambition of ours to learn to throw it carelessly over the hook and pull it back and forth until it became a lovely golden creamy color. Of course we each had our own piece to pull, but somehow it never looked quite so beautiful as Grandfather's, and try as we might, we always seemed to get mixed up with the candy. Ours just would stick to our fingers, while Grandfather's behaved as all good candy should.

Do you remember Belle Isle on our first visit to Detroit? Maybe we can fly quite near to the Ford Motor Car factory and to the Ford Airport today.

There is the airport now and right near it are the Ford Experimental Building and Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village. Can you see the little, old-fashioned carriages? These are used to drive people about the village. Everything is quaint and old-fashioned and very interesting. I wonder if James often visits it. This building we are passing now is the Ford Administration Building. Oh, and you can see the factory. Isn't it huge?

Oh, there is our flag! We were so busy talking that we might have missed it, if James hadn't put it 'way up on the very top of the house.

Hello, James! Let me see, there must be Florence, Arline, Edna and Fern. And the boys are Robert, Byron, Edward and Tom. What a nice party.

James said that the lady next door might let us play in her beautiful yard.

We're going to play Crows and Cranes, and we'll divide into two teams. Robert and Byron, Florence and Arline can be on one side, while Edward, Tom, Edna and Fern will make up the other. James can be the referee. After a little while he can let someone else be the referee while he takes their place on one of the teams.

Players stand in two equal lines facing each other, a few feet apart near the center of the yard—or so that opponents could touch finger tips.

Twenty to fifty feet behind each team, and parallel to it the safety goal is marked. Robert's side will be the "Crows" and Edward's the "Cranes."

Now we are ready to play. Each team is standing in a long line shoulder to shoulder and facing the other team.

James standing at one end calls Cr-r-r-r-anes or Cr-r-r-r-ows (whichever he wishes).

Those on the side whose name is called dash for their own safety goal, behind which they may not be tagged; their opponents try to tag as many as possible.

If you are tagged by an opponent you become a member of his team. Of course, the team wins that has the largest number of players at the end of the game.

All ready! James is calling "Cr-r-r-r-ows." And the crows are to run to goal, but Byron and Florence thought he was going to say "Cr-r-r-r-anes" and they started to chase the other team—just as the cranes started after them. The result was a collision, and both Robert and Florence were caught. That only leaves two on the Crow's side, but they'll have a chance to get their players back or catch some others. We shall not be able to stay and watch them, though. Maybe they'll write and tell us which side won. Also who turned out to be the best "candy puller."

Next week we are going to Alice Joy A—'s, who lives in Rogers, Ark. Their farm is in the Ozark Mountains. You'll want to go along with us to meet Alice and her sister Marylee. VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shreveport, La.

A MAN and his two little girls, strangers in a strange city, were walking past a restaurant, when one of the little girls asked her father where they were going to eat. They had had nothing to eat all that day, and very little the day before.

In his native tongue, the father replied, "God will provide."

The remark was overheard by the owner of the restaurant, and the three were invited to enjoy a wholesome meal. Upon learning that the man was a stranger without funds, and that the rest of his family were at a hotel, the new-found friend took food to them. He afterward paid their room rent and saw that they were provided for, for several days.

Other friends were told, and in a very short time the stranger was established in the window of a downtown vacant store, making candy in borrowed kettles and with ingredients bought on credit. The original investment paid, the store spread into a soft drink stand, taking up the entire building, the sign "No Beer Sold Here" being the most conspicuous thing about it. Two months have passed, and the business is valued at $10,000.

Surely it may be said that God will provide us not only with our daily needs, but with many kind friends, even in a seemingly strange country.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Farm Caretaker

Having worked all year in the city, I turned my attention to the country when vacation time approached. I wrote to a friend in New Hampshire, who lives on a farm, asking him if he wouldn't like to have me look after the farm while he went on a vacation, and he accepted my offer. He enjoyed a rest and I had a vacation (a delightful change) and earned some money. When my friend came back, another man asked me to render a similar service for him. Edgar Q.

Fishermen's Guide

Living on a lake in the summer as I do, I find it profitable to act as a guide for the visiting fishermen. I row them to all the good fishing "holes," and I also take them trolling for a nominal sum. Thus I can fish and earn a little money at the same time. B. W.

Pop Corn

Just after dinner time, I go around the neighborhood with pop corn in sacks and fresh pop corn balls. Nearly everyone likes a sack of corn to eat when reading the evening paper, and when the children hear my whistle—how the doors do fly open. C. R.

What They Say

Pay Up

"People, naturally, will be more concerned with paying up their debts and getting squared with the world before they'll turn out for amusements."—*Paul Whiteman.*

The Local Program

"Every local program needs an international program to complete it."—*Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.*

Winking at Law

"The iniquities of business exist and persist, not from lack of law, but because we ourselves wink at them."—*Senator Arthur Capper.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

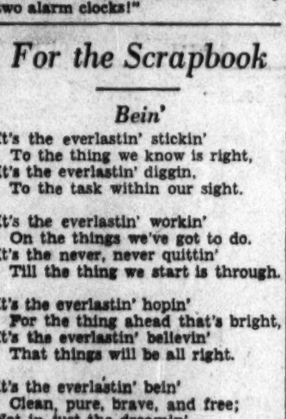
LIFE metes out time to those who make good use of it.—ELIZABETH GIBSON.

In Lighter Vein

Rumble-Rumble

Bobby, why can't you play with the other children without making so much noise?"

"We're playing picnic, mother, and a storm has come up—and I'm the thunder."



New Yorker

"Of course at that price we can only sell one to a customer."

As a Reminder

"Please send the roses immediately to my house. I will call tomorrow to pay the bill."

"Yes, sir. Shall I put in a bunch of forget-me-nots?" — *Frankfurter Illustrierte.*

Indignant Reader

"If you print any more jokes about Scotsmen, I shall cease borrowing your paper," writes a man from Aberdeen.—*Labor.*

The Reason

"It's a funny thing, but every time I dance with you the dances seem very short."

"They are. My fiancé is leader of the orchestra." — *Gazzettino Illustrato.*

Business Chat

Mose (under a tree): "Has you evah punched a time clock, Rastus?"

Rastus: "No, but Ah's smashed up two alarm clocks!"

The Suggestion

"You are the sixth girl to whom I have proposed without avail."

"Well, maybe if you wear one when making your seventh proposal, you'll do better."—*Tit-Bits.*

Differed

Boston Man: "I understand the two candidates carried on quite an epistolary bombardment."

Westerner: "No, they just writ letters back and forth."—*Pathfinder.*

Proof Enough

Gertie: "Isn't George ever going to marry?"

Flo: "No; I don't think he intends to marry, because he is studying for a bachelor degree."—*Montreal Star.*

One or the Other

"This soup is the same kind I had yesterday, waiter. Don't you have any variety?"

"If we don't change the soup, we at least change the name, sir."—*Answers.*

Explained

"Why on earth did she ever take up the violin?"

"Her mother thought she had such beautiful elbows."

For the Scrapbook

Bein'

It's the everlastin' stickin'
To the thing we know is right,
It's the everlastin' diggin,
To the task within our sight.

It's the everlastin' workin'
On the things we've got to do.
It's the never, never quittin'
Till the thing we start is through.

It's the everlastin' hopin'
For the thing ahead that's bright,
It's the everlastin' believin'
That things will be all right.

It's the everlastin' bein'
Clean, pure, brave, and free;
Not in just the dreamin'
Of the man you'd like to be.

—Pauline Sanderson, in *Homiletic Review.*

Betty Bee

Another Flight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE again the hive was filled with the happy hum of departing hosts. This time, Betty Bee was one of the gayest of the throng. She was leaving home—the only home she had ever known—yet there was no sadness in the leave-taking. She was going with her queen and with thousands of her sisters.

The day was bright with sunshine. A gentle breeze stirred the grass and trees. And now, the hour of departure had arrived. Like commuters pouring from the doors of a terminal railroad station during the busiest hours, they emerged from the hive.

Queen Bee stepped daintily to the opening. Her wings spread and moved with lightninglike speed, like the propellers of an airplane as the aviator warms up his engine. All about her, bees were milling and moving, many of them already in the air, all darting back and forth in pleasurable anticipation of the promised adventure into the unknown.

Like a throng of children gathering for a picnic, they romped and played. The queen sailed majestically into the air and they were off for a port uncharted and unknown.

Brevities

London Opinion: A new shoveling machine is capable of lifting nine cubic yards of earth. It is said that the inventor got his idea while watching a particularly muscular but unskillful golfer driving off.

Cincinnati Times-Star: 'Tis said that the federal camps for unemployed women come under the head of the conversation corps.

San Antonio Express: Those new aluminum Pullman cars should appeal to the light sleepers.

San Francisco Chronicle: First sure sign of normal times: "That the best you've got?"

Los Angeles Times: The worst is over and now we'll never know how ragged people must get before they quit buying gasoline.

Springfield Union: There are 5280 feet in a mile unless it happens to be on a detour, when it is approximately 33,765 feet.

Detroit News: A western editor demands to know how the ketchup is put into the bottle in the first place. He labors under a grave misapprehension. The bottle is blown around the ketchup.

Ad-O-Gram No. 32

Published June 31

Answers

1. Gerber's.
2. Sherwin-Williams.
3. B. V. D. Combonaire.
4. Laura Jane Fisher (Bonicea & Maucea).
5. Sta-rite.
6. Eastman Kodak.
7. Lux.

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Mr. Scroggins

A New First Assistant's Hat

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by GEORGE L. MOORE

ROGER P. SCROGGINS was weeding the garden. He was being directed by Albert Upper ("Bert" for short), the affable toad who ranks as second assistant gardener. Scroggins himself is first assistant. Mrs. Scroggins is *the* gardener. The venerable squirrel wore for the weeding the high silk hat, which is as charactertistic of a Scroggins of Boston Common as the Common itself is characteristic of Boston. He leaned over to grasp a weed that Bert had pointed out. The high hat tilted forward and fell to the ground. "Dear! dear!" said Mrs. Scroggins, who saw the hat fall as she was studying a tomato vine. "You'll ruin your best hat."

"Best?" said Mr. Scroggins. "You mean *only.*"

Mrs. S—— smiled knowingly and continued her study of the tomato vine.

Her husband picked up the high hat and brushed it carefully. Then he put it on his head. He leaned down again to do his duty by the weed. Again the hat slipped, and tumbled end over end into the dirt.

This time Mrs. Scroggins swept to the rescue and picked the hat from the ground. She rubbed it shiny with her apron. Scroggins

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Again the hat fell!

put out his hand to take the hat.

"No, my dear," said his wife. "You must weed without a hat."

Scroggins wrinkled his brow. "But I always have weeded in a hat," he said.

His wife merely smiled, put the precious high headpiece under her apron, and said, "Good-by."

"But you're taking my hat," said her husband. "I'll have to give up weeding."

"Only for a while," said Mrs. S—— mysteriously.

When she was out of sight, Scroggins sat down under a squash leaf with Bert.

"What did she mean, 'only for a while'?" he said. Bert tugged at what would have been his cap, but wasn't, for he wears none, and just smiled.

"Pleasant here," said Scroggins.

Bert grinned.

They rested and talked under the squash leaf for a while. Bert hopped out every so often and came back with the report that the weeds were still there.

"But assistant gardeners need hats to weed," said Scroggins.

Bert grinned.

The resting was at its height when a rustling was heard in the garden. Scroggins peered out. There was his wife back again. She still held something under her apron.

"My hat, please, my dear," said her husband. "There's weeding to be done."

In reply, Mrs. Scroggins drew out from under her apron a hat. But it wasn't high and it wasn't silk. It was low and of straw. Her husband's eyes popped. "Another hat!"

"Another hat," said his wife. "I've been saving it for years. It used to be your Grandfather's."

Her husband took it from her hand. His eyes sparkled. "Hooray!" he said, and clapped it on his head. He looked quite different, but more like an assistant gardener than ever before.

"Now for the weeding," he said; and with a great bound he was in among the weeds, leaning over and pulling with great might and some little main. The straw hat stayed securely on his head and was so altogether satisfactory that in very little time at all the weeding was done.

Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Admirable Crichton" (V. S.)—The surname of James Crichton (1560-1585?), Scottish prodigy of learning and accomplishment, about whom Barrie wrote, is pronounced *Kri'tun* (long *i*, clipped *u*).

Rodeo (V. S.)—In the latest edition of Webster's, the Americanized *ro'-de-o* takes precedence over the Spanish *ro-day'-o.* (See "New Words" section.)

British pronunciation (V. S.)—The correspondent asks:

To what extent is British pronunciation sanctioned by best speakers in the United States?

With the exception of the varying pronunciation of a dozen or more words in common usage, the speech of a cultured Englishman and that of a cultured American would have very little difference. Where the average American might grind an *r*, there is the English fault of changing it emphatically to *ah*; and British criticisms of syllable-slighting by Americans come with poor grace from those who pronounce "dictionary," "military," "secretary," etc., as three syllables.

If a cultured American were to visit England, and were to familiarize himself with a few common words such as "been," "clerk," "derby," "schedule," "miscellany," etc., he could manage to make himself very inconspicuous. The same effort on the part of Britishers visiting America would have a similar result. But we really are not far apart; and the radio is breaking down the few remaining differences.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The interesting tricks—
that 9 can perform in multiplication is well matched by 8, according to a Buffalo contributor, who submits the following:

1×8+1=9
12×8+2=98
123×8+3=987
1234×8+4=9876
12345×8+5=98765
123456×8+6=987654
1234567×8+7=9876543
12345678×8+8=98765432
123456789×8+9=987654321

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Familiar Figure Returns

PRICES are going up. Employment is going up. Wages are going up. Sentiment is unmistakably uppish. In fact, it would seem everything is on the good old American up-and-up. But how about common sense?

Ask the tipster. He should know. The trend of his profits depends on the fluctuations of public common sense.

Americans thought they were learning a big lesson in the last months of 1929. In the next two years they felt sure they were. Certainly experience, that most forceful of teachers, did not spare the economic rod when attempting to unspoil the children of speculation. But how well the idea that "you can't get something for nothing," was digested remains to be seen.

As the first bars of the overture to a new prosperity sound, Postmaster-General Farley finds it advisable to sound also a warning that the recent rise in the stock market "has resulted in the reappearance of the so-called 'tipster sheet' and the revival of 'market services' designed only to separate people from their money."

And that is not the only danger which, through the tipster, faces a people attempting to put its economic house in order and its profitward impulses under control. The Postmaster-General continues:

> The whole practice tends only to encourage speculation and to undermine the efforts of the Administration to bring about a normal and healthy industrial recovery.

Not only for personal reasons, then, should the person with money to invest shun all but the most reliable and disinterested advice regarding his operations in the securities market. If recovery is to be sound, it must be accomplished with a minimum of speculation.

The Postmaster-General may warn. But he cannot equip the public with the common sense necessary to heed his warning. That job falls on the individuals who make up the public. Many persons have sufficient experience and perspicacity to distinguish between the mere tipster and the honest investment service. And those who have not, still can claim a sufficient measure of common sense to eschew temptations which take the form of unreasonable promises of wealth.

Even where one feels inadequately equipped with what is commonly regarded as financial common sense there still stands conscience—a most reliable guide in all business dealing. The times have shown quite clearly that national wealth is dependent upon something more solid than individual riches. President Roosevelt sounded this note Monday evening over two national radio chains. He said:

> It is time for each and every one of us to cast away self-destroying, nation-destroying efforts to get something for nothing and to appreciate that satisfying rewards and safe rewards come only through honest work. That must be the new spirit of the American future.

The new prosperity for which Americans are working today will not be bought on margin. It will be earned through the constant application of the rightness of thinking to daily business. In this the desire for quick and unearned profits—of which the tipster is only one manifestation—have no place.

Building With Color

PROBABLY the most profound influence that Chicago's Century of Progress exposition will have on the American scene will be in the province of architecture. In the exposition buildings the use of form and color, despite frequent raw and clashing effects and occasional failure to make sense in the general picture, represents achievements whose example cannot but deeply influence the thought of all contemporary and future architects.

Of the two, it would seem that the most interesting and dramatic consequences will derive from the use of color, chiefly perhaps because of its relative newness. The novelty of form had, to a certain extent, been anticipated by visitors through their seeing photographs of these and other cubist structures. And anticipation somewhat robbed the *fait accompli* of its dramatic impact. But in the matter of color, precedents were almost negligible and advance verbal descriptions lacked power to impart the picture that photographs could convey with respect to form.

In the one case, what is involved is a striking, new technique in the handling of materials that have always existed—the application of modern concepts of design to the ancient problem of building construction. In the other, an entirely new material is contributed: color applied to light produces a new architectural medium which, applied wisely, possesses rare, audacious beauty and indicates tremendous possibilities, emphasizing the great advances made since the pioneer essays in the architectural use of light and color in such buildings as Chicago's Wrigley Tower and New York's McGraw-Hill Building.

At the world's fair, light is used as no mere trickery. It is established incontestably as an artistic medium, fraught with fascinating suggestions for wider application. There it is shown that where darkness in effect destroys architectural form as we now know it, light accomplishes a magical transformation.

In their infancy at Chicago, this new form and color serve chiefly to give intimations of what it is to be. But these intimations suffice to evoke in one a great eagerness to witness the absorbing physical change in American cities that the Century of Progress exposition so arrestingly forecasts.

The Price of Bread

AN INCREASE of one cent in the price of a loaf of bread is a serious matter to hundreds of thousands of American families. And if the increase is much more than one cent over the low prices of two months or so ago, the buyer has warrant in official statements for believing the rise is not justified by the recent rise in the price of wheat or by the processing tax lately imposed.

The United States Department of Justice has received complaints of alleged profiteering in bread from thirty-nine cities and towns in twenty-one states, it is announced, and is making investigations.

When wheat prices are going down, the bakers hasten to explain that the cost of flour is only about one-fifth of the whole cost of bread, and that bread prices therefore cannot be expected to fall as far as the price of wheat or flour. This was the case in 1931 when the Senate Committee on Agriculture gathered reports from leading companies and reached the conclusion that the large bakeries were not passing on to the consumer the decrease then recorded in the price of wheat.

In the long run, however, the consumer has received some benefit from the bakers' falling costs for this and other items. The average price of a pound loaf, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined from 9.1 cents in 1928-29 to a low point of 6.4 cents in January of this year. This is a cut of about 30 per cent. Within the same period wheat quotations slumped from around $1.50 to below 50 cents—a fall of more than 66 per cent.

If wheat prices can fall without carrying bread prices so much as halfway with them, they should be able to rise with even less effect on the cost of America's basic food, for labor costs are less and overhead expenses either have come down or should come down to stay.

Some question has been raised as to whether the Department of Agriculture should have invoked the processing tax when the price of wheat already had risen above the mark set for it during congressional discussion of the farm bill. This may remain a doubtful question, but on the department's side it may be pointed out that after this year's apparently short crop with its resultant high prices there will be all the more need of production control, and that the tax is essential to any of the plans for control.

At any rate, it is well that Secretary Henry A. Wallace has an eye on the consumer's interest in the effect of farm relief action on the price of foods. This was indicated by his statement to the Iowa Bakers' Association that the processing tax and the rise in wheat prices to that date would add only one and one-third cents a pound loaf to baking costs. The Secretary has appointed Dr. Frederic C. Howe to his staff as "consumers' counsel," and the Department of Justice is prepared to act under the anti-trust laws if necessary.

Consumers will look very critically at increases in the price of bread and they have a right to demand action if these exceed a reasonable contribution to the purposes of agricultural and business recovery.

Melons and Mileage

WATERMELONS are reported to be getting thin-skinned. Not that they are troubled with anything like an inferiority complex; this condition is rather a result of an effort on the part of every honest watermelon to give consumers a little more for their money.

As a matter of fact watermelons are said to be getting so thin-shelled that the railroads are forecasting recourse to oversized egg crates to assure safety in transportation. Watermelons that enter the northeastern states from such distant points as Georgia, Alabama and Texas should not be too sensitive; they have a long way to travel and need a pretty tough casing to guarantee against punctures.

Of course it is very laudable and enterprising for the watermelon to break away from tradition and make its rind a negligible consideration to the consumer. But twentieth century conditions, the rushing of perishable products from one part of the world to the other, demand modifications in the structural specifications of even watermelons. Their wearing qualities have become an important consideration. The popular brand of watermelon of the future—the best seller—may not be the one that can display the most luscious interior, but the hard-shelled affair that can make the most mileage without blowouts. And furnish the most material for watermelon pickle!

General Calles Speaks Again

THE coming presidential election in Mexico lends weight and importance to recent utterances of Mexico's strongest statesman. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has returned to the capital after a period of semi-retirement. In an announcement of significance he reviewed the condition of Mexico and the progress of the "national revolution," and laid down a six-year plan for the next presidential term. He spoke bluntly and frankly about many failures in the past and with gratifying moderation about the future.

He decried "radical utopian" schemes, reiterated his belief that forcible partition of land had caused the agrarian policy to fail, and urged upon his compatriots a constructive Socialism. With keen insight and realism he admitted the unpreparedness of many Mexican workers for high-speed industrial development and lamented the lack of harmony between employers and employees. And he suggested that until the nation was ready for socialized industrial endeavor it must rely on private initiative.

It may appear to some that the "strange mixture of prophet, crusader, engineer and father," as General Calles was called in 1926, may have turned his back on some of the ideals he fought for then and that his "national revolution" is slowly becoming a "national reaction." On the other hand, another characterization of the same date still appears to be true; that Mexico's strong man simply has been brought closer to realities by his experience with position and power. Then he was described as the "President (who) sits at his desk and talks . . . with eyes half filled with the fire of action and achievement and half dimmed in dreams of future fulfillment." From his recent speech it is clear that General Calles still has the fire and hope of old.

General Calles has not changed so much as it would appear. Four years ago it was recorded that the "Calles Government soon became thoroughly aware of the fallacy of the naïve notion that providing the peasant with land would in itself prove a panacea." This is precisely what he reiterates now. And it is doubtful whether he has lost any of his enthusiasm for improving the lot of the peon and Indian, of the landless and exploited.

Writing some time ago, Carleton Beals, who knows his Mexico, asserted that the Calles régime was characterized by "high statesmanship. It marks an era in Mexican progress, constructive achievement and stability." Indeed, this appears to be the sort of "continuism" from which Mexico and Latin-American nations can profit—not that of presidents in power so much as of policies constantly pursued and ever more intelligently realized.

Lovelock's Mile

WINGED feet made history in Palmer Stadium at Princeton last Saturday when Jack Lovelock traveled a mile in four minutes, seven and three-fifths seconds—faster than any man ever ran a measured mile before.

And as if that feat was not enough to make this Oxford-Cambridge vs. Cornell-Princeton track meet one of the most stirring spectacles in the annals of all intercollegiate sport, seven yards behind Lovelock flashed Bill Bonthron of Princeton in four minutes, eight and seven-tenths seconds, also bettering the previous record for the distance.

Drama and thrills aplenty crowded this track duel at Princeton. Running with a rhythmic grace that belied tremendous effort, Lovelock carried the light blue of Oxford to a victory which eclipses the records and the legends of John Paul Jones of Cornell, Paavo Nurmi of Finland and other great foot racers.

Great though it was as a sporting spectacle, the contest that Lovelock and Bonthron waged in the lengthening shadows of Palmer Stadium has another and perhaps greater significance. This is an age of travel, best symbolized by the wheel—an age in which many have been led to believe that modern luxuries of locomotion have served to lessen the stamina of men afoot. Yet even while the world pauses to review a century of progress in the realm of mechanical motion, two college youths—a New Zealander and an American—find the courage, the speed and the endurance to run possibly the greatest foot race of all time—the mile of the centuries!

For Wiser Wise Men

WHEN a Niagara of knowledge produces but a trickle for the public, the world wonders why. So much book learning was probably never housed under one roof as recently at Chicago. The occasion was a congress of physical scientists, the roof belonged to the world's largest hotel. Forty societies met in the fortnight. Their combined program made a book of 146 pages. Rarely has earth seen such a flood of facts.

But the earth was not properly irrigated by the deluge. The wise men did not get their product to the public. A sideshow at the world's fair near by could have won almost as good a hearing.

The learned men, it appears, have not yet learned how to talk to the public. They can teach a class, write a book and ultimately may change the world's thought. But face to face with the world, when high and low are ready to hear, they do not know how to act. Here and there an individual wise man does, but generally the savants don't.

What these students have found can be given to the world at large only through the press. One big meeting at a time is all that the press usually can report adequately. Forty meetings rolled into one furnish a cloudburst. Most of them have to be ignored.

The situatipn is much as if all the steel plants in the country were suddenly brought together and put into full production at one point. They could turn out steel as formerly, but unless their water and rail connections were enlarged they could not move the output.

The professors perhaps do not realize they are manufacturers of news. Good news is a commodity sorely needed. It is unfortunate the kidnaper and the gangster get so much of the front page, while the wise men, by saying so much at one time, get no publicity.

If the world is to hear the messages of its students, learned societies had best dispense with the avalanche system so that each can receive its deserved attention. They would also do well to hire a press agent who would bridge the gap between knowledge and the masses.

Editorial Notes

A telegraph instrument desk used many years ago by a lad of sixteen who later was discharged for allowing a railway train to enter a signal zone which had not been cleared by another train, almost resulting in a head-on collision, is soon to have a place of honor in the Edison Institute at Dearborn, Mich., but not for that reason. The desk is intended rather as a memento to the fact that the young man in question, Thomas Alva Edison, did not permit this early mistake to warp his future career.

And now that it's being so flagrantly broken, perhaps there's no alternative to repealing the kidnaping law as well.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The 'Boss' in American Politics—What About the Returning Saloon?

IT IS rather odd that Americans who look aghast upon the rise of dictators, like Mussolini in Europe, are so tolerant of equally autocratic personal rulers in their own country. William L. Ward, for example, of Westchester County, New York, for a lifetime ruled that rich and amazingly diversified section of New York with quite as heavy a hand as Mussolini or Horthy have employed.

It is true that in order to maintain his autocracy he had to win the support of the comparatively small minority who composed the actual working Republican machine. This he did by distributing offices, contracts, and business opportunities with a shrewd and sagacious hand. After he had first made Westchester Republican, he secured control of the Republican machine, and thereafter everything from the location of public buildings to tax rates, from the selection of members of Congress to the laying out of the marvelous system of parks and drives which make that county a garden spot, were subject to his direct approval.

I met Ward first in 1924, when he coöperated with the highly articulate, but, as it turned out, politically inefficient group which attempted to nominate Hoover for the Presidency. When I say highly articulate, I don't refer to Ward. He was the type of silent boss, and he sat at our headquarters at the time of the convention, sending emissaries out for men who came and listened to him respectfully, but he never made any public utterances, nor figured openly in the effort to make an impression on the convention. I don't think this was because he appreciated, as none of the rest of us, the hopelessness of our attempt at that time. It was rather the quiet way of the old-time political boss, like Quay, or Platt, or Croker, who were all men of few words and of soft undertones.

I doubt whether anyone, except an extreme Democratic partisan, in Westchester County regrets the long overlordship of Ward. The power which he built up he exerted for the good of the county. He became rich, but politics contributed to his wealth mainly by giving him opportunities to get into touch with other men of large affairs. He always said he was in politics for fun, and it is questionable whether even an investigation by Judge Seabury himself would indicate that he had made the taxpayers pay for his fun. The power of a boss of this sort appears only in a democracy, and yet it is in a sense the negation of the Democratic theory. It is a paradox which perhaps some of the political philosophers can elucidate.

* * *

Postmaster-General Farley, and other Democratic statesmen who are taking so lively an interest in the literal fulfillment of the plank in their party platform calling for the repeal of the prohibition amendment, do not seem to be equally interested in carrying out the party promise to safeguard the nation against the return of the saloon. This promise was distinctly voiced by President Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance when he said: "We must rightly and morally prevent the return of the saloon." Since that most laudable utterance of the President, I do not recall any prominent member of his party who has expressed a like conviction.

And unhappily, even under the limited concession to venders of malt liquors made by the various beer laws in divers states, saloons are rapidly reappearing. Theoretically, they are devoted only to the sale of the fluid declared innocuous by Congress, but which would not be widely purchased if it were quite as innocent as the statesmen declare. Practically, many of these beer shops are saloons selling illicitly all forms of alcoholic liquor.

The repeal amendment, for which Mr. Farley is so industriously working, does not give the slightest promise of any legislation for the suppression or the regulation of saloons. It does prohibit transportation of liquor into dry states, and there may be expected a very interesting struggle between the venal sellers of alcoholic drinks and those who would like to keep their home territory free from the alcoholic menace.

But so far as the saloon is concerned, nothing in the amendment either prohibits it or gives Congress any right to regulate it. Should the repeal amendment be ratified, the saloon question will be relegated to the states, which in most instances prior to enactment of the prohibition law showed themselves wholly unqualified to deal with it.

As I Knew Them—John Rae

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

OF THE sagas of the frozen seas the most acclaimed in its beginning, the most bewept in its ending, was the last polar expedition of Sir John Franklin. On May 19, 1845, the Erebus and Terror, with salvos saluting and flags flying, sailed from Greenhithe, England. They carried 129 picked officers and men under the command of the most experienced arctic explorer of the time, Sir John Franklin. The objective was the discovery of a northwest passage above Canada.

Soon after the start, so full of promise, the curtain fell upon that tragedy of the north, never to be fully lifted. The Erebus and Terror were last seen by a whaler near Lancaster Sound on July 26, 1845, and the gloom which settled upon their movements was not lightened for nine years.

Hints regarding the missing ships and men were gleaned from time to time among the Eskimos, and by the finding of a few articles discarded by the men and three graves on Beechey Island, where Franklin had made his first winter quarters. Nothing definite, however, was learned until 1854, nine years after the Erebus and Terror had put forth upon their voyage. In that year conclusive information concerning the last survivors of the expedition was given to the world by the discoveries of my friend, Dr. John Rae, a veteran explorer of the northern wastes.

I knew John Rae well. He had a curious way of mingling in his conversation memories, abrupt and epigrammatical, of the adventures which he had survived among the snows and blizzards of the arctic circle. Often he would ejaculate strange words of Eskimo origin, or suddenly cry commands to a leash of huskies, the reins of which he imagined were in his hands. Sometimes in the middle of our games of chess he would mutter:

"White to play and mate in three moves, but the white of the polar seas can mate in less."

At such moments he would break into the story of his final exploration, when chance had led him to the discovery of the relics of the Franklin expedition and to the clearing up of the mystery.

At the time of Rae's last journey into the far north he was the leader of a sledging party commissioned by the Hudson's Bay Company to carry succor to some forlorn trading stations. Having fulfilled that task, he had become lost in the trackless tundra and had pushed on to the polar ocean. There he encountered some Eskimos in difficulties and was able to render timely help to them. While there he noticed a knife in the hand of one of the Eskimos, the handle of which bore the name of an officer of Franklin's crew. In exchange for that precious knife he gave his own, and learned that four years previously some forty white men had been seen dragging a heavy boat southward along the west shore of King William's Island.

These reports prompted Rae to visit the districts indicated, and there he found ample corroboration. Many articles were obtained from the Eskimos met along the trail which undoubtedly had belonged to the worn and hard-pressed men who formed the remnant of the Franklin crews. Some skeletons, also, were eloquent evidence, and these Rae gathered and built a cairn above them.

Then making his way south, Rae reached a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from thence passed to England. There he presented his collection of the relics of the Franklin expedition to the Greenwich Hospital; and the British Admiralty granted to him the reward of £10,000 which had been offered to the first who should succeed in gaining authentic information regarding the lost men.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Opportunity for Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading in Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," I recently came across this paragraph:

"I have been spared to see the end of giant wrongs, which I once deemed invincible in this century, and to note the silent upspringing and growth of principles and influences which I hail as destined to root out some of the most flagrant and pervading evils that yet remain. I realize that each generation is destined to confront new and peculiar perils—to wrestle with temptations and seductions unknown to its predecessors; yet I trust that progress is a general law of our being."

To the class of '33, and yes, to the classes of '30, '31 and '32, these words should be a guidepost and a walking stick. Those of us who have been graduated or otherwise propelled "Into a Thoughtful World" during the extraordinary period of the last three years will mightily appreciate this assurance from one who, looking back over a busy life, rests assured that "progress is a general law of our being."

True it is that many of us have been using time which might otherwise have been used for work, to do some thinking, and observing of the world around us. Somehow one isn't wholly satisfied with what he sees; perhaps one's first reaction is to chuck the whole business and take the next tramp steamer for the South Seas (some of my classmates have done this very thing, but they'll be back). However, one's eventual determination, slowly built up, somehow without a direct effort, is to do something about it. And then, of course,—how? or,—what?

One of the bigger things for which the young man or woman of today stands is for the solution of international difficulties by means other than forceful. The tremendous growth of anti-war sentiment in the colleges is much more than a fad. The conviction of the efficacy and rightness of peaceful methods has been taken out into the world by thousands of recent graduates. It cannot help but to leaven the whole.

Your new graduates are not entering quite so unthinkingly into the business world as has been the custom. I believe it true that, today, young men and women are, in greater and greater numbers, looking for an opportunity to serve, a function through which something for the real advancement of humanity can be accomplished. Youth is, in short, finding "the silent upspringing and growth of principles and influences destined to root out some of the most flagrant and pervading evils that yet remain.

R. H. A.

Manchester, N. H.

Restricting Crop Acreage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is not the purpose of this Republic to give all an equal opportunity? Why then should the farmer who has 100 or 200 acres of wheat or cotton be required to decrease his planting in the same proportion as the one who has several hundred acres or even several thousand acres of the same crop?

When mass production in factories drove many capitalists from that field by reason of there being so many goods manufactured they could not be absorbed, farming on a large scale proved inviting. In 1921 and immediately ensuing years from coast to coast and Canada to the Gulf, thousands embarked in "crop growing" and hog and cattle "feeding" on a large scale, with the same result as in the factory circle.

Will not the limitation of acreage of all crops to that which will foster diversified farming on each 160 acres be productive of greater good than a flat per cent reduction regardless of acreage? True, such regulations would seem to be the exact opposite of the popular theory in regard to incentive to excel. Would it? The opportunity to get better yield and quality would offer the same or greater incentive.

If an individual wants to farm 16,000 acres, let him have 100 tenants, each having the same reward and incentive that an owner of 160 acres would have.

Such a plan will develop an agricultural industry capable of supporting a like manufacturing arrangement. Better than all else, the nation would be fortified in the best possible manner to easily resist all aggression of every nature by reason of a contented and happy citizenry. Such a nation would incur less envy and hostility.

A community comprising a number of families, consisting of steady, unselfish persons, are always well governed, adequately governed. A number of such communities, a county; a number of such counties, a state and many such states a nation. Why not a world composed of such nations?

The American people have the greatest opportunity right now to lead in a way that will "make the world safe" for Humanity. And the many will not be penalized to enable the few to have the fat of the land.

Enid, Okla. JOSEPH E. MARSHALL